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THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

J. A. DRUMMOND

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of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be
stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TEL. DOUGLAS 3424

EDITORIAL.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the fact that THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT has for some time past been the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, the motion was approved at their meeting February 19, 1914, "that hereafter all their members shall look to this publication only for announcements, notices, minutes of meetings, etc."

The Publisher of The Pacific Coast Architect is changing the date of issue to conform with the meetings of the Local Chapter A. I. A., which is on the third Thursday of each month ranging from the fifteenth to the twenty-first. Each number will be in the mail as soon as possible after securing the data from the meetings.

Owing to the time required by the printers, also intervening of Sunday and holidays, it is necessary to date the February number on March the first, and for that reason it will be called the March number and so on, thereafter coming out the latter part of the month previous to its date.

We heartily thank the architects, particularly those located on the Pacific Coast and in the Inter-mountain section, for their support to this magazine, especially their subscriptions which are entirely paid, and in this respect they have responded nobly.

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The Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects are in the field to secure the 1915 National Convention of the A. I. A., to be held in Los Angeles and the prospect seems to be favorable. With the Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego, a large attendance is assured.

A special feature is to have a National Architectural Exhibit in San Francisco immediately after the convention in Los Angeles.

All the Western Chapters should lend their assistance to make this a successful reality.

Up-to-Date Specifications

The point continually arises about several architects using a so-called stereotyped form of specifications, and applying them to the majority of buildings, when different conditions prevail therein.

Several manufacturers and material houses who make standard goods often change their articles, or numbers and names of the same product, and also new articles come out from time to time.

We find specifications calling for articles used from five to ten years back, that are not at present manufactured. An Architect necessarily has to familiarize himself with a thousand and one items of material going into a building, in conjunction with being an Architect, also an Artist, and for this reason he should be granted consideration, as well as giving audience to a specialty man representing goods of standard manufacture and articles containing merit.

We advocate standardizing all literature to a uniformity of size; convenient for filing purposes, and boiling it down to the point. We often find descriptive matter, which requires considerable time to read that could be condensed from one-fifth to one-tenth of the space; in other words, be brief, time is short and valuable.

Every material man is expected to be a specialist in his own line, and if questioned will be found wanting in other branches of the building industry, although the Architect is supposed to know everything.

It is conceded that an Architect should know what he wants and so specify it and "break his pen" when he starts to write "or equal." The professional man is paid for what he knows, not what he is guessing at. While no person is perfect, let us all stand together for results. Therefore Architects and Material men should meet on a common ground and exchange points of mutual interest in view of perfection towards the proper interpretation and wording of specifications, for standard goods or staple material on the present day market found to contain proper merit.

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Recent Court Decisions

Where plaintiff engaged defendants to draw the plans for the remodeling of a building, instructing them that the work should not amount to over \$7,000, and they skillfully drew plans, but informed plaintiff that they could not estimate with accuracy the cost of construction, he cannot recover damages because the cost of construction exceeded the limit, where several contractors refused to do the work for the price fixed, and the ones engaged refused to make an estimate, but did it on percentage, for the error, if any, by the contractors, was not the proximate cause of his injury, as, in view of Civ. Code, Sec. 19, he had notice of facts which would put him on inquiry before he let the contract.—Benenato vs. McDougall, Supreme Court of California, 137 Pacific 8.

American Architecture Criticized

A very noted Architect, Matusnosuke Moriyama, of Japan, has recently made a trip throughout the United States for the purpose of inspecting American Architecture. We find he criticizes the buildings in this country from an Architectural standpoint, and lays stress on those in Europe as being of a higher architectural nature.

He especially calls attention to the sky-scrapers of this country and of course mentions New York, as being an accumulation of building material for commercial purposes, although he gives this country credit for being away ahead in Architectural Engineering and Scientific Heating Systems, and the quality of the building material used. This naturally speaks well for the Material Men, and from this person's view it would seem that the Material Man has something on the Architect. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Material Man is entitled to an audience.

We do not notice where Architect Moriyama has made any mention of Pacific Coast Architecture. This type seems to be of some prominence as a great many western Architects are called upon to furnish plans and specifications for residences and bungalows to be built throughout the east and we also notice that eastern Architectural publications make special numbers of Pacific Coast buildings, and that they are devoting considerable space to buildings erected in this section. Although one publication has moved one prominent building from San Francisco to Los Angeles, the majority of eastern publications are gathering up material in this section, both by correspondence and personal solicitation, and for that reason it must be conceded that we have something on the Pacific Coast in the way of Architecture.

While a great many architects from the larger eastern cities occasionally have charge of buildings on the Pacific Coast, it is with pleasure we can cite an instance where a well-known San Francisco architect is erecting a very prominent building in Kansas City, Mo.

We might call your attention to the April number of this magazine which will show a cluster of building perspectives of prominent buildings as erected by one architect in the rehabilitation of San Francisco since 1906.

It is also very apparent that our Pacific Coast Architects have an opportunity of showing their talent when you notice the 1910 census showing an increase of 68.5% in population over the census of 1900, for eleven states, against 15.9% in the eleven largest eastern states according to population.



New Architects

The California State Board of Architecture has granted certificates for the practice of architecture to the following: W. S. Greene, 1036 Van Nuys building; Francis Barry Byrne, 805 Trust & Savings building; and Clinton Hall, 801 South Union Avenue; all of Los Angeles; R. Rayner Christien, 931 North Spurgeon Street; Birger A. Elwing, 410 West Second Street; and J. Flood Walker, 303 East Fourth Street, all of Santa Ana; and John Cyril Bennett, 176 Terrace Drive, and Charles E. Norberg, 1211 Avoca Avenue; both of Pasadena. Also Frederick P. Dinkelberg, 1005 Chronicle building, San Francisco. Mr. Dinkelberg came from Chicago where he was for seven years chief draftsman for D. H. Burnham & Co.

Proposed Legislation for the British Registration of Architects

The Society of Architects has now prepared for presentation in the forthcoming Session of Parliament a Bill to provide for the registration of architects. It is, in general principle, similar to the Bill of 1903. It will provide that all architects in bona fide practice at the passing of the measure shall be permitted to register, and that thereafter registration shall be limited to such as have been properly educated and have proved their qualifications by proper examinations.

The object of the Bill is to enable persons requiring professional aid to distinguish qualified from unqualified architects. It is proposed to establish a Council of Architectural Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. The council is to consist of (1) persons nominated by his Majesty with the advice of his Privy Council; (2) architects chosen by the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Council of the Society of Architects, founded 1884, and the Council of the Royal Institute of Architects, Ireland; and (3) architects elected as direct representatives by registered practitioners.

Persons qualified to be registered comprise Fellows, Associates, and Licentiates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, members of the Society of Architects, founded 1884, or professional members of twenty-two specified provincial societies, as well as persons actually practising architecture in the United Kingdom, who were practising on January 1, 1914; also apprentices, assistants, or practitioners in architecture of a certain standing. Other applicants for admission after January 1, 1915, must be not less than 21 years of age, and must have been educated for architecture and pass an examination authorized by the Council.

The Bill provides that after January 1, 1915, no person shall be entitled to take or use the name or title of architect unless he be registered; and any person who, not being registered takes or uses any such name, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, and on repetition of the offence £50. No person shall be entitled, after January 1, 1915, to recover any charge in any Court of Law for any professional services rendered as architect unless he is registered under the Act.

The right of members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and other bodies to recover charges "for work of any kind falling within the duties of their calling" is untouched.



Tells Function of Advertising

At the final session of the annual salesmen's convention, C. L. Forgey, advertising manager of Berry Brothers, Detroit, lays out plan for salesmen.

Here are some of C. L. Forgey's timely remarks on advertising that hits the point dealing from actual experience.

"Advertising is publicity plus salesmanship.

"Every word, every booklet, every circular, every advertisement of ours, is created with the idea and purpose of making the consumer say 'Berry Brothers,' when going into a store for varnish.

"We want to lay stress on the salesman's advertising portfolio, which provides a convenient method of carrying advertising matter. No salesman can carry it all in his mind, or loose in his grip.

"Business nowadays is a battle, and sometimes it is necessary to resort to the spectacular, such as Hilton's boiling stunt and the device of the varnished wire mesh bowl.

"Berry Brothers is not going along on momentum, but because of its modern, progressive, aggressive methods."

"In all our advertising we have kept in mind the problems of the men who are actually selling the goods, the problems of those on the firing line."

Mr. J. S. Stevenson, general manager of Berry Brothers, stated before the annual convention at Detroit about their new plant in San Francisco as follows:

"Since I last had the pleasure of addressing you, besides our normal growth in a general way at our factory here, by which our capacity has been greatly increased in various ways, we have made some extensive additions to our Canadian factory at Walkerville and have acquired a new factory in San Francisco. We are not a little elated about this coast deal which only quick action on our part saved from going elsewhere and our San Francisco staff, will, we are sure, appreciate and take the fullest advantage of the increased facilities offered."

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Arizona Architectural Competition

Architect Myron Hunt, advisor to the regents of the University in the proposed architectural competition for a new university building to cost \$150,000, announces that the competition will be an open one under the rules of the American Institute of Architects. No geographical lines will be drawn upon those eligible to compete. The program for the competition has been drawn, but the regents of the University are waiting to have some points regarding the Arizona law requiring competitions on public buildings cleared up before announcement is made. Arizona has a law identical with the law passed by the California legislature in 1872 which the courts of this state have recently held to be inoperative. The Arizona law has been observed in a desultory fashion and conflicting opinions have been rendered by county attorneys regarding its status. As a matter of fact the Arizona law is as much of a dead letter as the California law and it is believed the same grounds exist for declaring the Arizona law inoperative as were found in California. The matter is now receiving the attention of Arizona legal authorities.

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Architecture and Architectural Engineering at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

Of all classes of craftsmen who will visit the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 there will be none whose delight will be keener or whose interest more general than the architect and the architectural engineer.

The exposition itself will be a huge and superb exhibit of the genius of architects. From the Palace of Machinery, which is the largest wooden structure in the world, to the Palace of Fine Arts, which will be constructed to conform with every modern demand for "class A" fireproof structures, the grounds will be a constant challenge to the attention and interest of the architect. The reclamation of the exposition site will be likely to engross the attention of the architectural engineer who is acquainted even superficially with the problems of pre-exposition preparation when much of the 635 acres of exposition domain was marsh or tide land, submerged in the waters of San Francisco bay, or the abode of the long legged water bird and the clam.

But supplementing the architectural display represented by the exposition itself, there will be found in

the Palace of Liberal Arts a splendidly comprehensive exhibit of data, drawings, models and photographs related to architecture; there will also be an equally comprehensive display in the exhibit of architectural engineering. Here will be shown the models and working plans of public and commercial buildings, large and small dwelling houses, flats, apartment houses, models, detail drawings and specifications for foundation walls, partitions, floors, roofs, stairways and wood and metal framing, while there will be great general interest in the safety contrivances provided against the terrors of panic and danger by fire, as well as in novel means of convenience provided by such media as moving stairways, elevators, etc.

The displays of drawings and models of public buildings will be particularly effective and comprehensive, showing to what extent the various needs of complicated metropolitan life have been cared for by the designer of modern structures, hospital buildings, court houses, hotels, bank buildings, libraries, boat houses, tennis courts, gymnasiums, riding academies, stables, stations, lodge buildings, churches and finally, and most important perhaps of all, homes.

These models and designs of ideal homes will range through all degrees of elegance, and will not only include dwellings in their entirety, but special designs of particular rooms such as dining and bed rooms, library and drawing rooms, model kitchens and even model pantries, so that the visitor who contemplates building a home of his own will here find a thousand hints to be utilized to his lasting advantage.

Architects who have specialized in various lines of their splendid profession will here provide the world with a view of the latest developments of their art and there will not be a problem which the builder encounters, but what will be covered by the displays which the greatest architects of the world will disclose in the palace of liberal arts. The assurance of the complete character of the exhibit is direct from the host of proposed participants themselves and from those whose earnest inquiries indicate their intended participation.

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Buying Standard Goods

An advertisement in a current periodical is written by a purchasing agent. It tells how, in his younger days, this agent thought that "Price" was King, and that to cut a half-cent from standard prices was his idea of earning his small salary.

Later he learned that the goods thus bought invariably were a half-cent shy on quality—or worse. He was not praised by the boss. He was "condemned by the whole works." Now he buys only standard goods. Quality is King, and price but a humble subject.

By "standard" he does not mean necessarily the highest priced stuff, but goods that are the best adapted to the purpose for which they are made and that are so uniform in quality that the manufacturer dares to identify them with his trade-mark.

The purchasing agent who studies, first, what are standard goods in his particular line and then confines himself wherever possible to the buying of such goods, builds for himself as pleasant a berth as the field of business can supply, and is a daily growing comfort to those who have to use what he buys and pay the bills he incurs.

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The joint annual meeting of the California State Board of Architecture is to be held in Los Angeles, April 9th, 1914.

The Man Who Doesn't Advertise

The business man who does not advertise, simply because his grandfather did not, should wear knee breeches and a queue. The business man who does not advertise because it costs money should quit paying salaries for the same reason.

The business man who does not advertise because he tried it once, and failed, should throw away his cigar because the light went out.

The business man who does not advertise because he doesn't know how himself, should stop eating because he can't cook.

The man who does not advertise because somebody said it did not pay, should not believe the world is round, because the ancients said it was flat.

The man who does not advertise because he cannot know absolutely that it is going to pay, should commit suicide to avoid being killed by an accident.

The man who does advertise, but who insists on his business literature in inferior covers, simply because they cost less than the "Uncommon" kind, should wear blue jeans overalls, because they are cheaper than tailor-made clothing.—Franklin Messenger.

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Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, Cal.

The problem to be solved in designing this dwelling place was different from the average. The owners, three maiden ladies, chose the plot of ground themselves. It was their wish to have all rooms on one floor level, but they objected to bedrooms on the ground floor. By placing the north wing of the building beyond the edge of the steep slope, the bedrooms are about 16 to 20 feet above the ground.

The south wing from the front of the building contains the living room, entrance hall, dining room and kitchen. The western portion connecting these two wings contains servants' rooms, guest rooms, etc. The enclosed court, protected on the east by the pergola, is thus given the necessary privacy, no matter what may be built upon the adjacent property.

The south wing and western portion are raised above the north wing in order that the mountain view from the gallery, garden room and living room may not be intercepted. The court level at the south side is also higher than the north side. The canon to the north, with its roadway at the foot of the garden, prevents the adjacent property from encroaching on the privacy from that quarter.

The driveway enters at the southeast corner of the property and extends northward at an incline that brings it down to the wall of the garage, the roof of which is but two steps above the terrace level of the court. Thus the roof of the garage forms part of the terrace on the north side of the court. A retaining wall connects the garage and the north wing of the house. Steps to the terrace below begin at the corner of the garage, and land near the head of the garden flight, which is marked by two posts supporting a lantern. The overflow from the fountain in the court follows the channels inlaid with tile at the outer edges of each step till it reaches the pool below. The garden steps are protected with iron railings.

The entrance hall has a high vaulted ceiling, with a single alabaster lamp suspended from the center by a silver chain of antique pattern. The mountings are of the same material.

As one faces a wide window on the north, a glimpse of the tiled fountain in the court may be had.

The furniture of the hall consists of two tall backed chairs of very dark crotch mahogany, inlaid with Koa,

lilac roots and Vermillion. The design is a delicate band with twining wild roses. There is a large case or wardrobe of the corresponding design and material. Also two smaller tables at each side of the opening to the living room. The floor covering is Bohemian hand tufted rugs in shades of blue, with a touch of soft dull gold after a Chinese pattern. The same is in the living room.

The living room furniture is of the same material, but slightly different design from the hall. The chairs and two couches are covered with silk brocade, black and gold, after an old Queen Anne pattern, in imitation of the Chinese. The walls of both rooms are covered with linen velour specially designed for hangings. The color of this and the woodwork is something near *cafe au lait*, but being changeable, it harmonizes well with the rugs and tones with the dull gold. There is a large desk table with a dull black marble top, delicately golden veined. There is a bookcase and a secretary, both with glass doors. A cut design of roses suggests the inlaid design of the hall pieces. There is a very delicate inlay of lines and conventional flowers in all of these pieces. It is golden in color. In the photographic reproductions the color scale has been somewhat disarranged. Some harsh lines and contrasts that are not to be seen in the original, show disagreeably.

The lighting fixtures are of glass, cut in simple hexagonal stems without elaboration of any kind. The metals are enameled in shades like the walls, but stronger, with touches of very soft Pompeian red and dull green in leaf design. There are silk shades covering candles.

The fireplace is of Tavernelle marble. The andirons and fire screen are of dull polished steel, with the design chiseled. The curtains and bandeaux are of the same brocade as the covering of the furniture. There are also screen curtains at the windows.

The dining room walls are of velour, rather more silvery in tone. The rug is of the same make and similar design to hall and living room. The color is of soft coral ground with medallions of warm gray, straw, etc. The mantel is of Benou Jaune marble, selected for predominating grays, which are warm enough to set off without too much contrast a center panel of coral colored Numidian marble. The furniture is of mahogany, but lighter and warmer than that of the hall and living room. The center table is round and has simple ribbon inlay in the top, which is meant to hold a small center piece and vase of flowers when not in use. The serving table and sideboard have tops of Numidian marble, to match the panel in the mantel. The carved inlay is of oak knots, representing reeds and lotus flowers.

The garden room, next to the dining room and in the angle of the west portion and south wing, is glazed on one side. It overlooks the court and has a fine view of the mountains that rise above the dark oaks just below the terrace wall. The sash all slide up out of sight and wire screens may be pulled down in summer when the house fly becomes troublesome. It is furnished in harmony with the gallery. The floors are covered with Oriental rugs, mostly of Saraband pattern. The walls are hung with the same material as the dining room. There are Queen Anne carved walnut chairs and a settee. Also Queen Anne lacquered chairs and settee, a secretary and other pieces of the same period. The electric fixtures are antique silver lanterns hung from the ceiling. In the north wing the gallery is furnished with mahogany. Three part book case and desk. The chairs are of reed, with velveteen cushions,

all finished in colors similar or in harmony with wall covering.

One bedroom is furnished in old mahogany, with brocade hangings for bed and windows. A cabriolet chair is covered with the same. Two other bedrooms have enameled pieces. One is decorated with painted roses.

The guest room has a lacquered set. The stairs at the north end of the gallery lead down to a large room, either a library or billiard room or entertainment room. Across the hall from this, one may enter the loggia through an Italian doorway of carved Istrian stone. Descending a short flight of steps, we reach the level of the second terrace.

At the east end of the loggia there is set in the wall a very good reproduction in marble of Michael Angelo's Madonna, now at Florence, Italy. The loggia is lighted by Italian gilt lanterns, reproductions of the antique. The floor is terrazzo, with simple border.

From the loggia we pass along the terrace to the east and descend by the garden steps to the pool below. The steep slope is protected by a dry wall of natural moss covered boulder. Ferns and creeping plants will cover these walls in a short time. There are winding paths and stone seats under the spreading live oaks. It is so arranged that it may be used in both summer and winter.

The pool is to be planted with lilies. The garden is not yet completed.

The furniture and fittings were either selected or designed and carried out by the architects.

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The Tramway Building, Denver, Colo.

By Roger W. Toll, Chief Engineer, the Denver City Tramway Co.

The growth of The Denver City Tramway Company has been along radiating lines and a majority of the car lines of the system have their terminus at the "Central Loop" on Fifteenth street, between Arapahoe street and Lawrence street. The car lines that do not terminate at the loop, pass within a block or two of it, so that the Central Loop is the heart of the system. The Interurban Loop, which is used by Denver's suburban cars, is located on Arapahoe street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, so that the street railway center of Denver is at Fifteenth and Arapahoe streets.

The Tramway Company has never lagged behind the growth of Denver, but has been a potent factor in the building of an extensive city. With the increased growth of the city and the street railway system, the Tramway Company felt the advisability of collecting as far as possible under one roof, the various departments of the organization. The economy to be effected by the construction of a car barn in the heart of the city was also apparent, and the company decided upon the erection of a two story car barn and an eight story office building. An ideal site for the purpose was secured on Arapahoe street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, one block distant from the interurban and city loops.

The architects for the building are Messrs. W. E. and A. A. Fisher; the consulting engineers are Messrs. Crocker and Ketchum; the general contractors are Whitney-Steen Company; the building was planned and erected under the supervision of the engineering department of the Tramway Company.

Construction was begun in March, 1910, and the building was occupied in May, 1911.

Fireproof construction has been used and every safeguard against fire has been installed, so that a low insurance rate will be obtained.

Considerable attention has been given to a club room for trainmen. This is conveniently located in the car barn and is equipped with the most desirable features.

Office Building

This office building will allow the Tramway Company to concentrate in a central administration building its somewhat scattered departments, bringing them much nearer the center of the system.

This building is 60 feet by 125 feet and consists of a basement and eight floors. The Tramway Company will at present occupy five floors, and the remaining three floors are rented until such time as the increased growth of the organization requires their use by the company.

The building is of re-enforced concrete framework. Square steel rods were used as re-enforcing. Gravel was used for the concrete. The exterior is finished with "Blackstone" brick of a rich red color, laid with wide joints of black mortar; and ornamental white terra cotta. The floors are of structural terra cotta and re-enforced concrete combined. The interior partitions are of hollow tile. The public halls will be furnished with Tennessee marble flooring of a light pink shade, and a veined white Arizona marble wainscot to a height of four feet, with a base of green Vermont marble.

The office room is floored with wood.

Wherever there is a fire risk, metal window frames are used with wire glass panes.

On the lower floor are the offices of the superintendent of transportation and the treasurer. Also a room for distributing lost articles turned in by trainmen; also a large bulletin room used by the trainmen and containing lockers for their use. The second floor is occupied by the physicians, the Tramway Mutual Aid Society and the legal and claim departments. The third, fourth and fifth floors are rented as stated above. The auditing department will occupy the sixth floor, and the engineering department the seventh floor. The eighth floor is occupied by the president, directors, vice-president and general manager and purchasing department.

There are two public elevators, each 5 by 8 feet, and one private elevator.

Each floor has two vaults for documents and records. There is an additional vault in the bulletin room on the first floor, to be used for receiving the daily receipts of conductors. The conductors will deposit their receipts in this vault by means of a burglar proof chute, leading to a truck in the vault. This truck will be taken daily to the treasurer's office on the same floor, where it is emptied and replaced in the vault.

A large number of the offices are provided with wall safes.

The offices of the treasurer, general manager and auditor are connected by a pneumatic tube system to expedite the delivery of vouchers and other papers.

There is a public mail chute in the hall on each floor, and a private mail chute connecting some of the departments.

The floors occupied by the auditing department and the engineering department each have a private telephone system for communication between the offices on the same floor.

The elevator machinery is located in a pent house on the roof.

The roof is made waterproof by laying a composition roofing on a concrete slab.

Heating

A vacuum direct steam heating system is used throughout the office building. Three 150 H. P. boilers are installed in the basement. This plant also heats the car barn and other buildings of the company at the Central Loop. The boilers are equipped with chain grates, coal hoppers and ash conveyors.

Lighting and Power

The office building, car barn and Central Loop buildings will receive light and power from the plant in the basement of the office building. This consists of two motor-generator sets, one of 40 K. V. A. and the other of 75 K. V. A. The motors are driven by 600 volt D. C. supplied by the company's main power plant. This feed connection is in duplicate to insure continuous operation. The generators will supply a three wire 110-220 volt, A. C., 60 cycle distributing system for lighting, and for power to run a ventilating fan for the car barn, and power for the pneumatic tube system. The elevators, house pumps, sump pumps and roller doors are operated by 600 volt D. C., which is the Tramway Company's trolley voltage.

Car Barn

The car barn is 125 feet by 326 feet. The street surface of Thirteenth is fourteen feet lower than Fourteenth street. This difference in elevation is utilized by making a two story car barn and still avoiding the necessity of a car elevator. The tracks enter the lower floor from Thirteenth street and run down a .75 per cent grade, while the tracks enter the upper floor from Arapahoe street near the office building and run up a .75 per cent grade, toward Thirteenth street. This arrangement permits a height of 15 feet 6 inches from top of rail to trolley for the lower floor. The trolley height is 16 feet 6 inches on the upper floor. This trolley height is sufficient, although the height on street work is 18 feet.

The gauge of the Tramway tracks is 3 feet 6 inches, but some of Denver's interurban lines are standard, 4 feet 8½ inches, gauge. One-third of the tracks in the barn are built with three rails, and the tracks are so located that they can all be third railed, should this prove advisable.

There are nine tracks on each floor. Those on the lower floor enter the building from the end and run straight for the length of the barn. The full length of each track, about 320 feet, is available for car storage.

The standard Tramway motor car is 43 feet 6 inches long. The car barn will accommodate 63 cars of this type on the lower floor, and 48 cars on the upper floor, making a total capacity of 111 cars. In order to provide for a possible increase in the size of future equipment, the tracks have been so located as to accommodate cars 51 feet long and 9 feet 1 inch wide. The upper floor is designed for cars weighing 27½ tons, and the lower floor is designed for cars weighing 50 tons. The upper floor is for car storage only, but each track on the lower floor is provided with a pit 291 feet long, so that the cars may be easily inspected. It is not, however, intended to use this barn as a general repair shop, but only for inspection and emergency repair work.

There is a partial third floor above the two car barn floors. This floor contains an auditorium, gymnasium, shower baths, lockers, reading room, barber shop and bowling alleys. The auditorium is 58 by 70 feet and has a seating capacity of five hundred. This auditorium is used for trainmen instruction classes, meetings and entertainments. The gymnasium is 27 by 47 feet. The bowling alley contains four standard alleys and is well

equipped. The gymnasium, shower baths, reading room, lockers and bowling alleys are for the use of the trainmen. These rooms being on the upper floor, have ample light and air.

The car barn is of re-enforced concrete and steel construction. Re-enforced concrete is used wherever practical, but in locations where long spans are desired, steel girders have been used. The largest girders are over the Thirteenth street entrance of the car barn. The outside finish of the car barn is of the same materials as the office building, so that the appearance of the two buildings is harmonious. Their combined length is 386 feet.

Each floor of the car barn is separated into two bays by a brick fire wall. This was done in order to improve insurance rates.

On the lower floor there is a line of columns between each two tracks. In order to keep a maximum clearance, these columns were limited to a width of 12 inches; the largest column is 12 by 40 inches in section.

The pits on the lower car floor are 4 feet 9 inches deep below the top of the rail, and 2 feet 9 inches wide at the narrowest point. Two of the nine pit tracks are three railed, the others are for the 3 foot 6 inch gauge only, but can be three railed later if necessary. The pit runways are entirely clear and free from cross braces and other obstructions. The rails are supported by re-enforced concrete bents, spaced about six feet apart. The pits are open at the sides between bents and the rails are unsupported except at the bents. This arrangement allows access from one pit to another by passing under the rails; the clear span of the rails is of great convenience in repair work.

The car barn is completely equipped with automatic sprinklers on both track floors and on the third floor. On the car floors, both overhead and aisle sprinklers are provided. These sprinklers are supplied by a 35,000 gallon tank, located on the roof.

The car barn entrances are provided with steel roller doors. These doors vary in width from 11 feet 4 inches to 26 feet. There are ten of these doors, including one in the fire wall on the upper floor. This fire wall door is provided with a fusible link and arranged to close automatically in case of fire. The two largest doors are motor operated, with automatic cut-out. The smaller doors are hand operated.

The doors in the fire wall, and between the car barn and the office building, are provided with sliding steel doors, held open by fusible links.

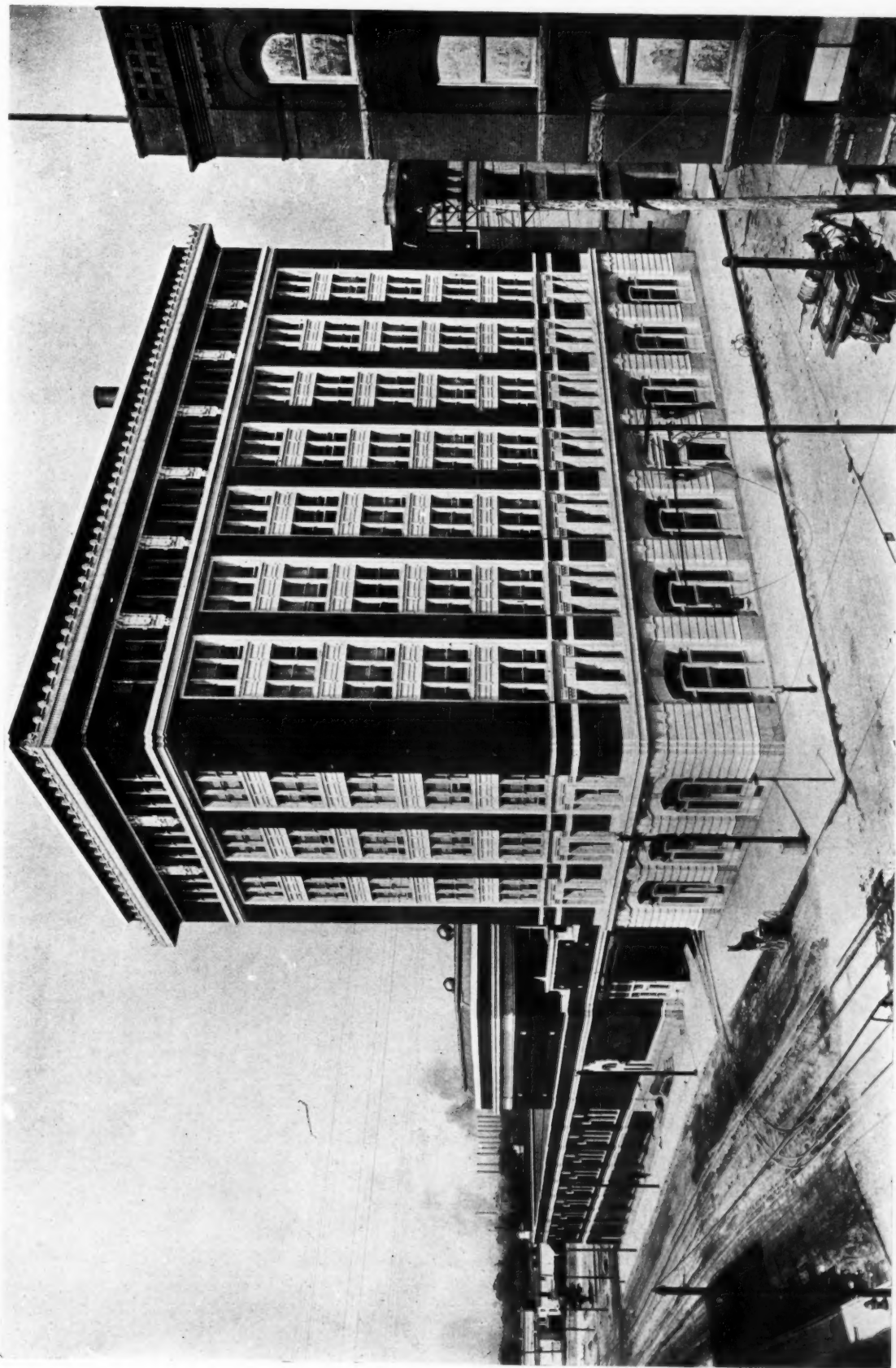
Tanks for motor and journal oil are provided. These are connected with self measuring pumps, located at convenient points on both floors.

An indirect high pressure steam heating system is used in the car barn. Air is heated by passing over steam coils and then forced by a centrifugal blower, 13 feet in diameter, into the ducts which lead to outlets located in the pits and at the floor level of both floors, and also to outlets on the third floor.

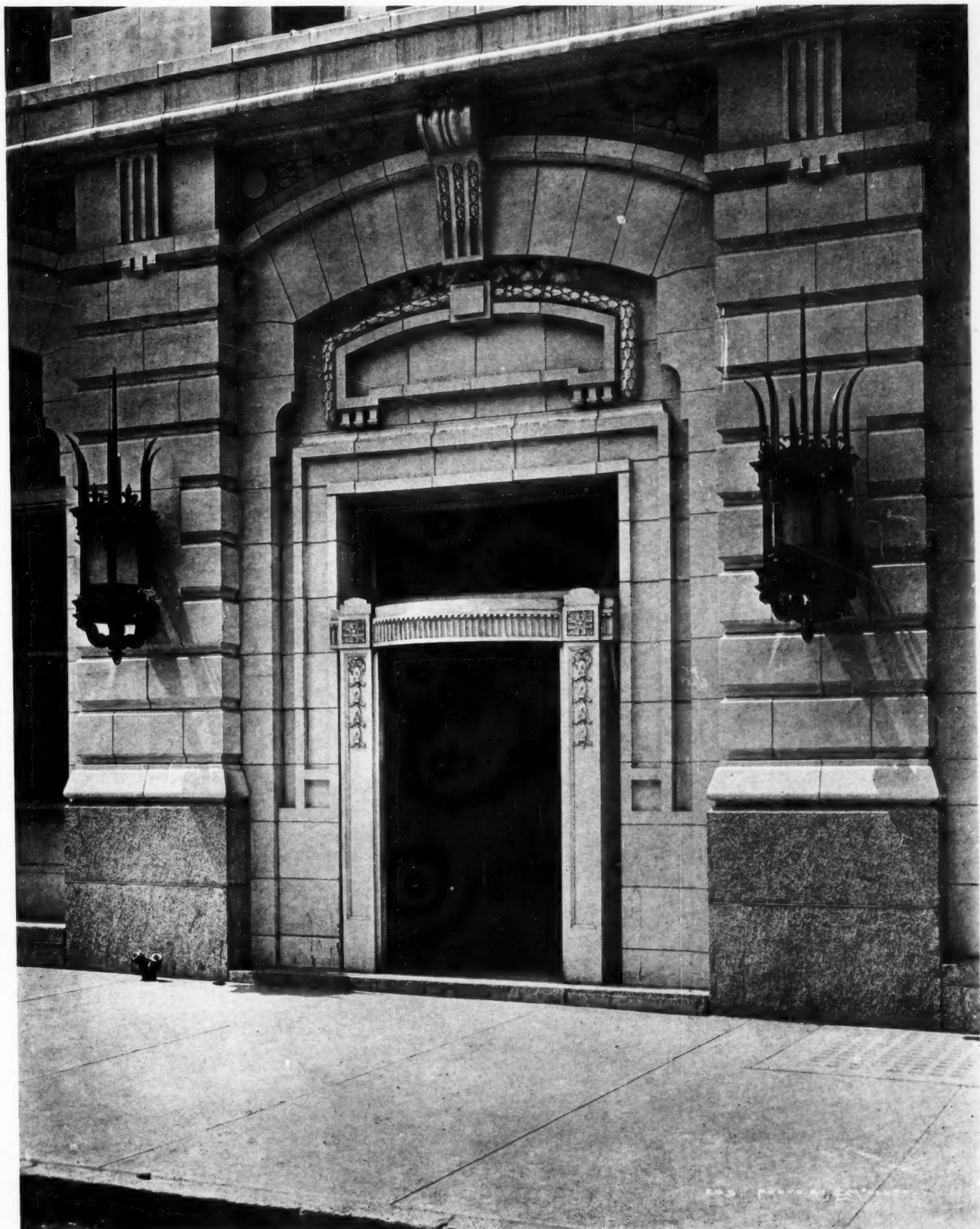
The lowest floor level of the office building and car barn is below the city's sewer level, so that all seepage and wash water will be collected in a sump in the car barn and pumped to the sewer level.

The car floors are lighted by clusters of metal filament lamps, designed to give an intensity of one candle foot at the floor level. Sockets are located in the pits so that portable lights may be connected. Current is supplied by the motor generator set in the office building.

Power for roller doors, ventilating fan and pumps is obtained either from the motor generator set at 220 volts A. C. or from the power house at 600 volts D. C.



General View, Tramway Building,
Denver, Colorado.
William E. Fisher and Arthur A. Fisher, Architects, Denver, Colorado.



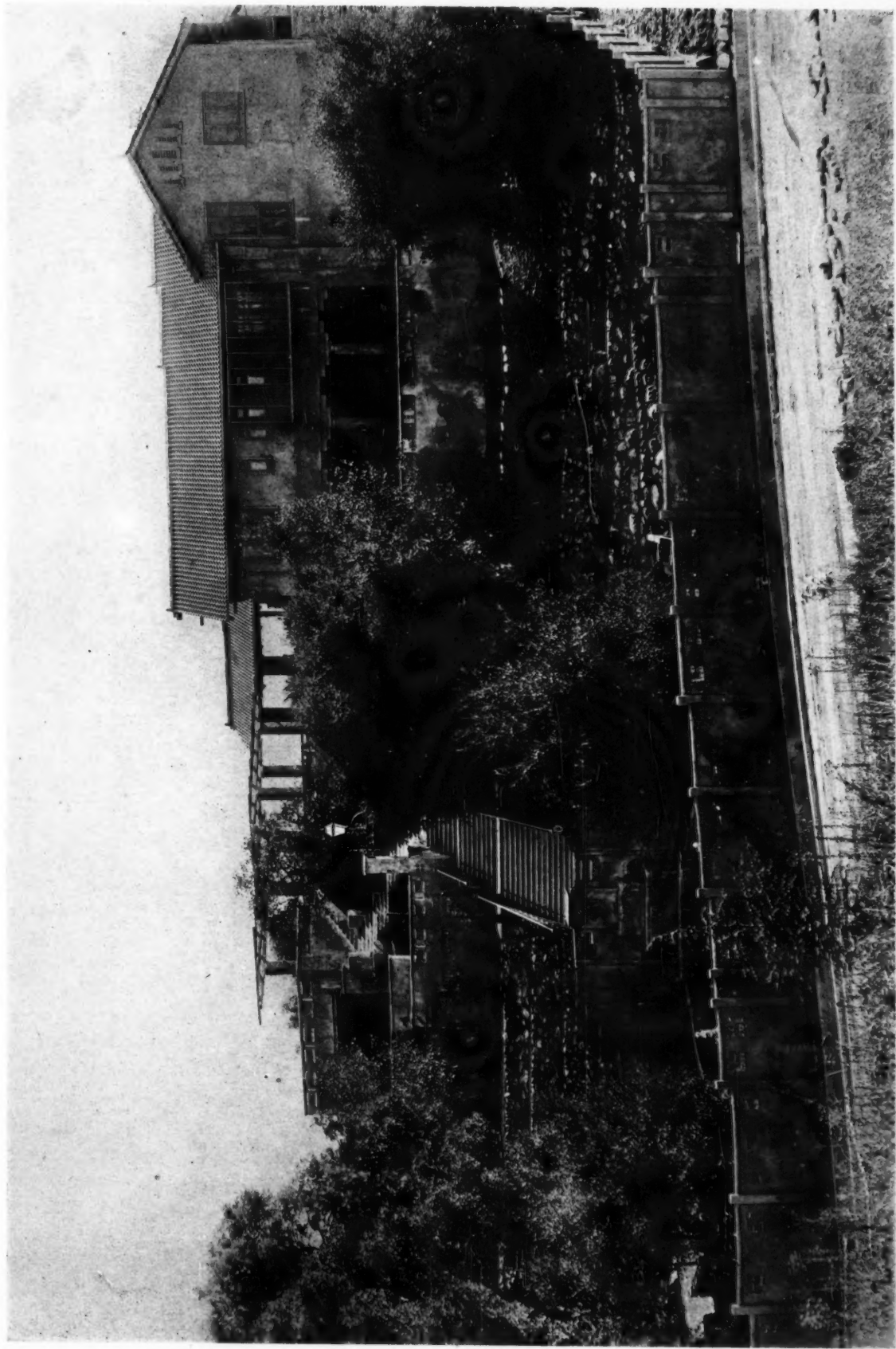
Detail, Main Entrance Tramway Building,
Denver, Colorado.
William E. Fisher and Arthur A. Fisher, Architects, Denver, Colorado.



Rear View Tramway Building,
Denver, Colorado.



Directors' Room, Tramway Building,
Denver, Colorado.
William E. Fisher and Arthur A. Fisher, Architects, Denver, Colorado.



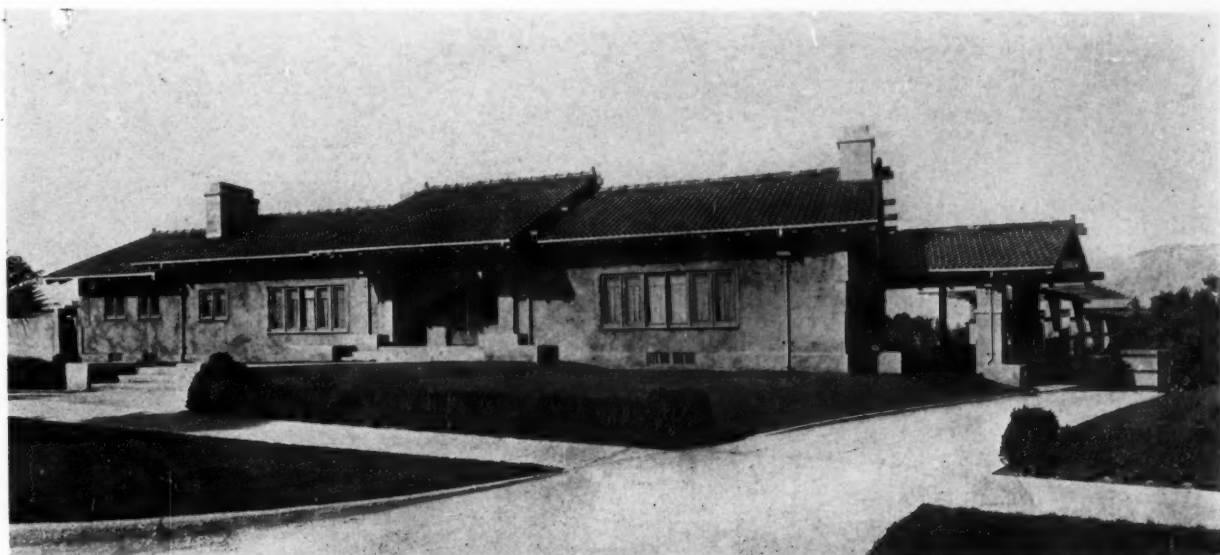
General View of House and Lower Garden,
Miss Cordelia A. Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, California.
Greene & Greene, Architects, Pasadena, California.



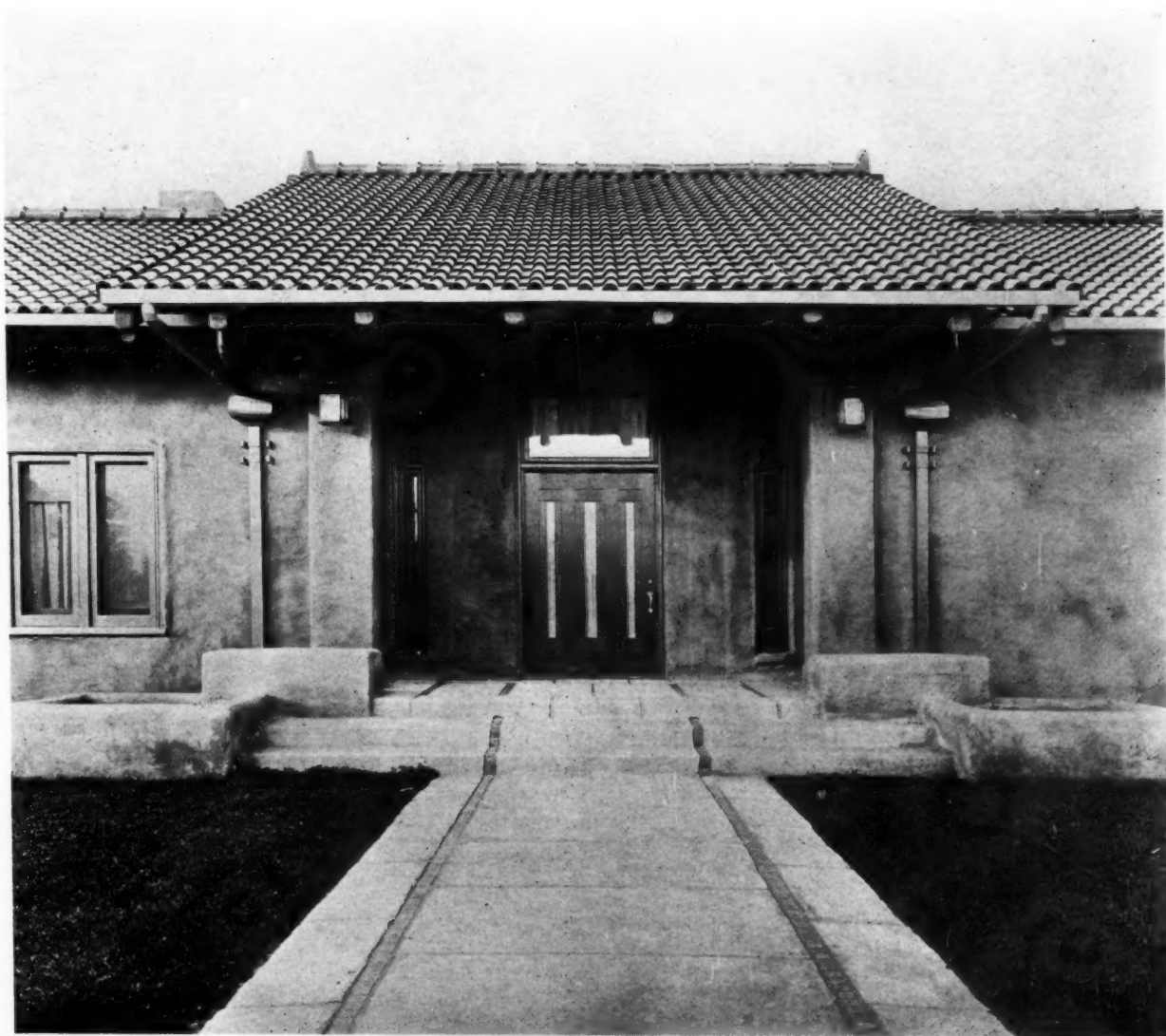
View from North Wing, Looking East.



Pool from Lower Garden.
Miss Cordelia A. Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, California.
Greene & Greene, Architects, Pasadena, California.



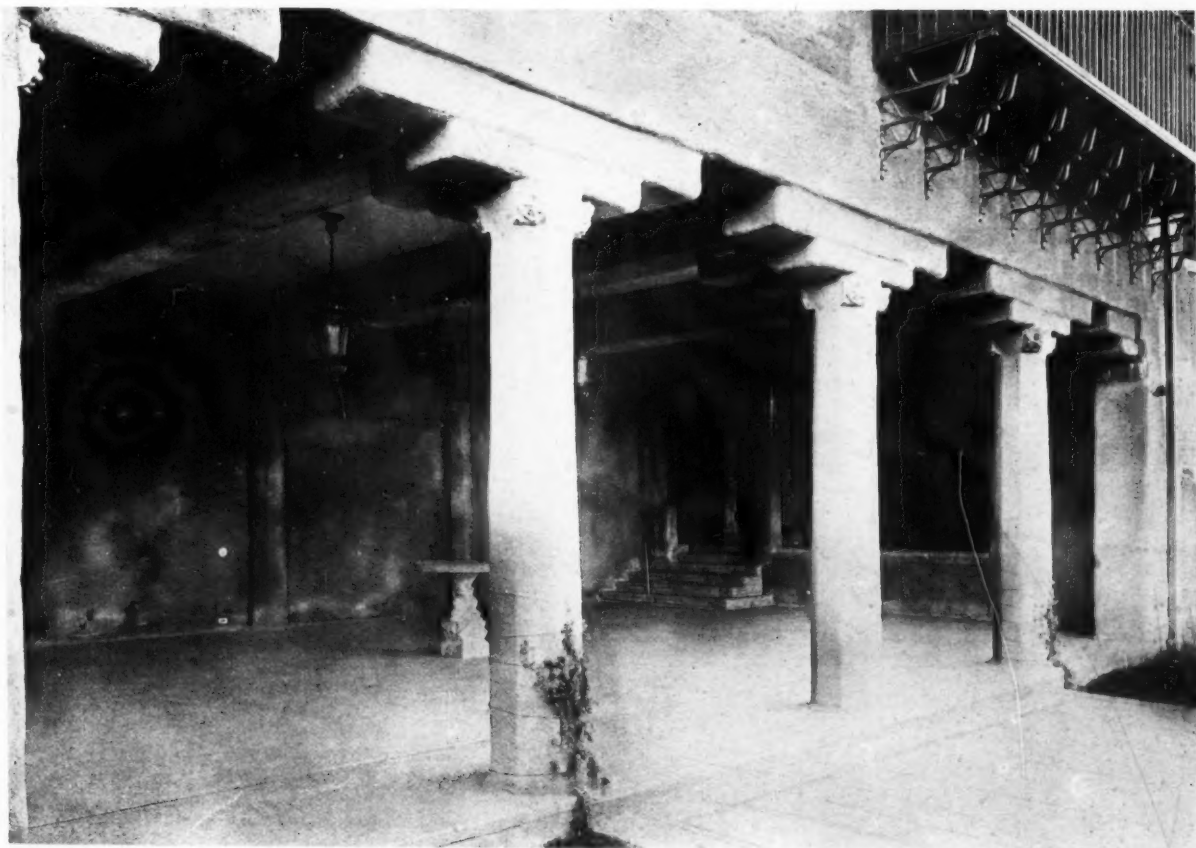
Front View.



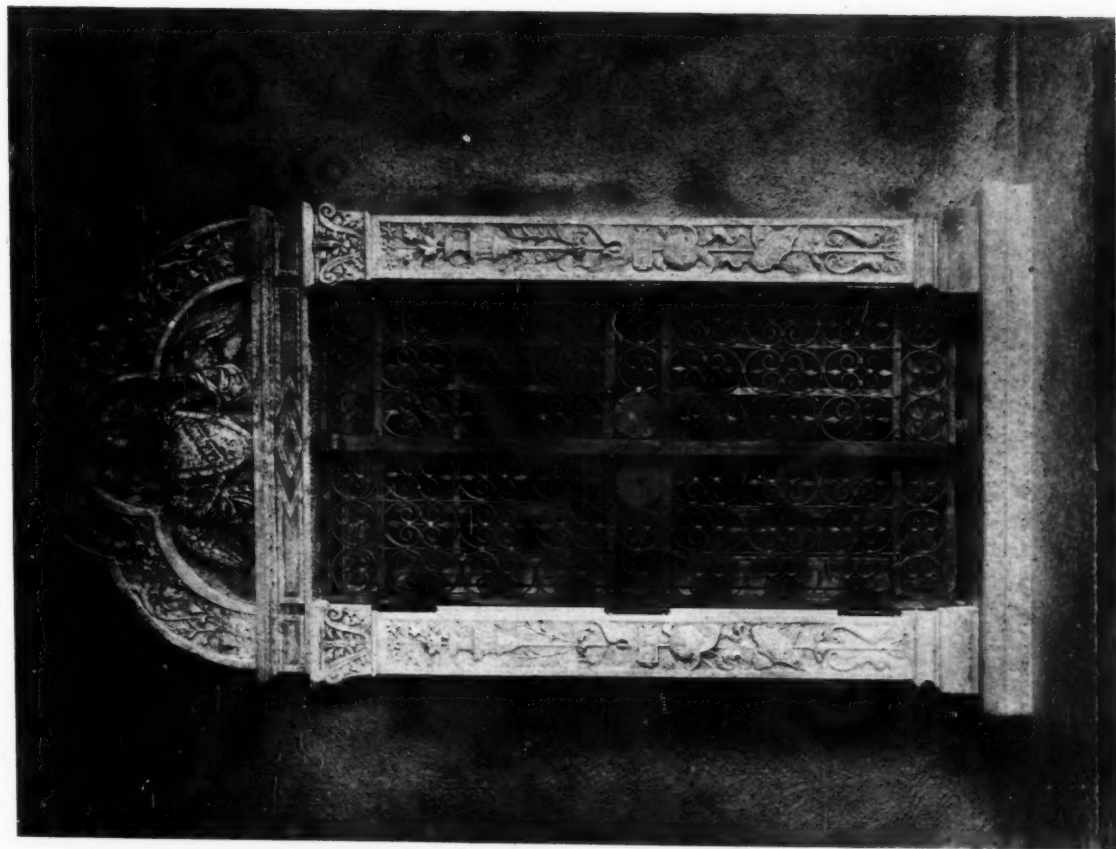
Detail of Front Door,
Miss Cordelia A. Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, California.
Greene & Greene, Architects, Pasadena, California.



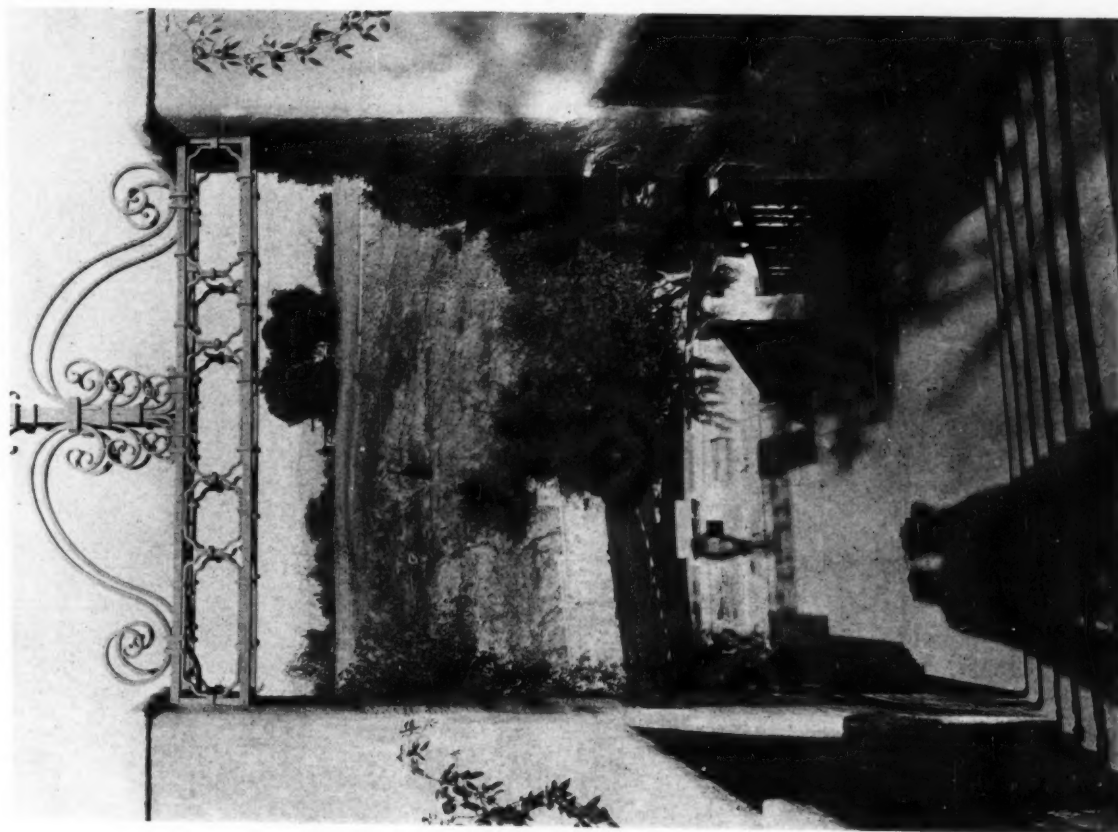
Corner of Court in Upper Garden.



General View of Loggia,
Miss Cordelia A. Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, California.
Greene & Greene, Architects, Pasadena, California.



Detail of Doorway in Loggia.

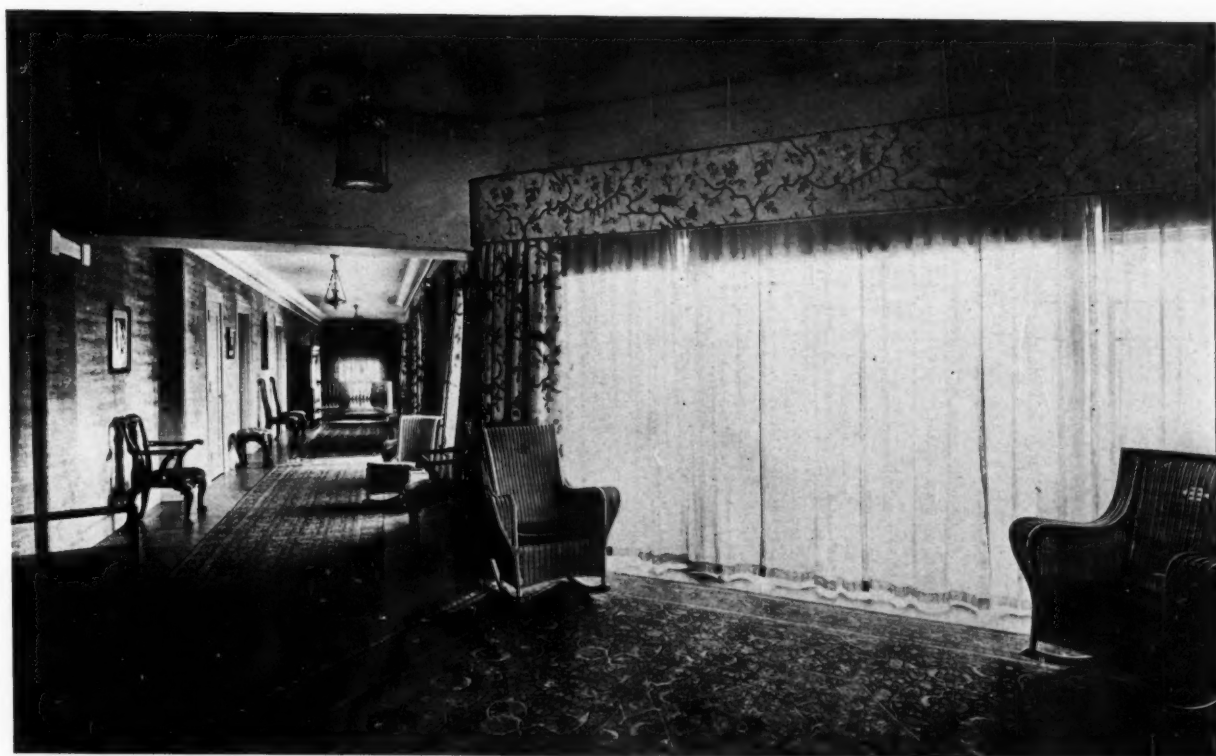


Steps Leading to Lower Garden.

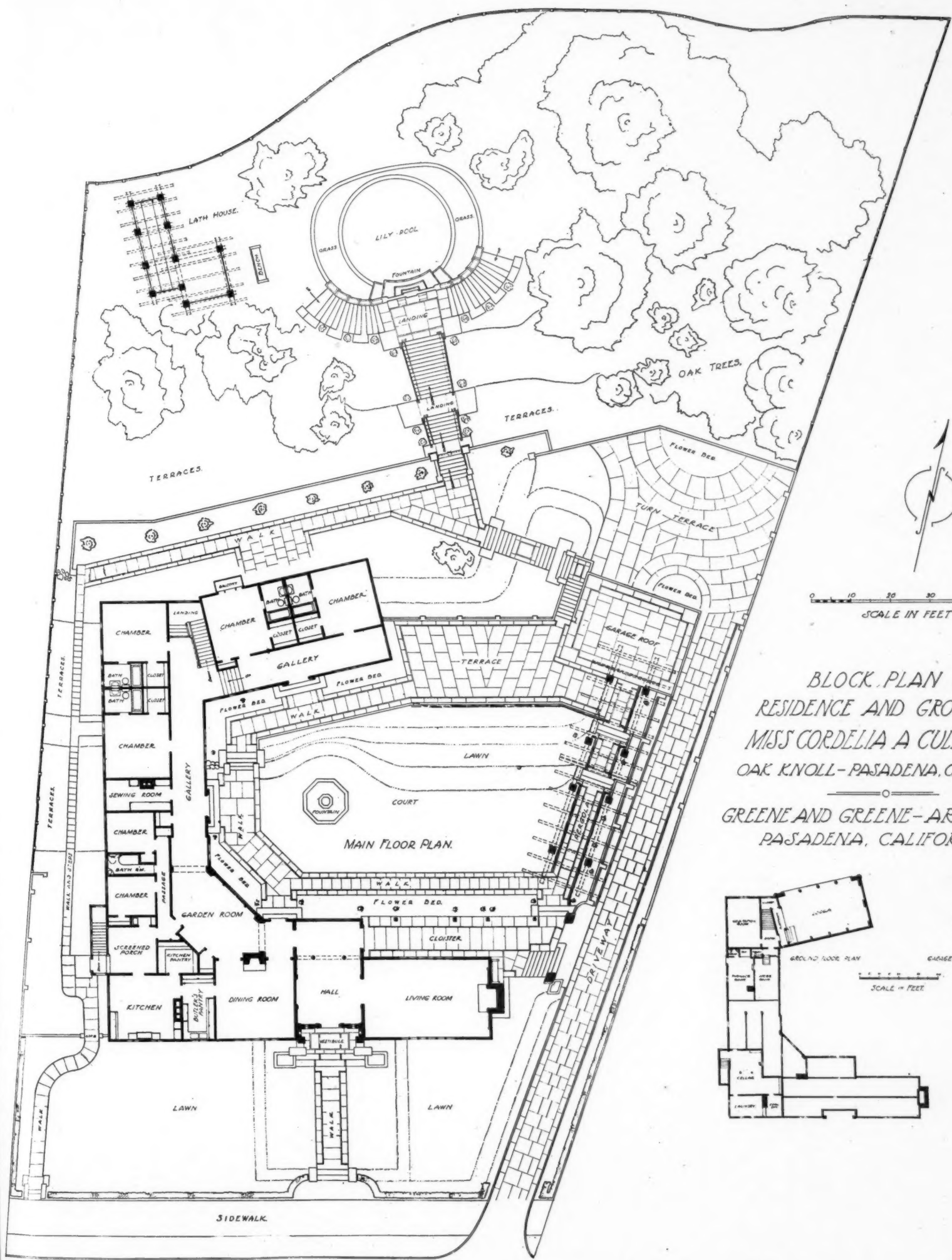
Miss Cordelia A. Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, California.
Greene & Greene, Architects, Pasadena, California.



Corner of Dining Room.

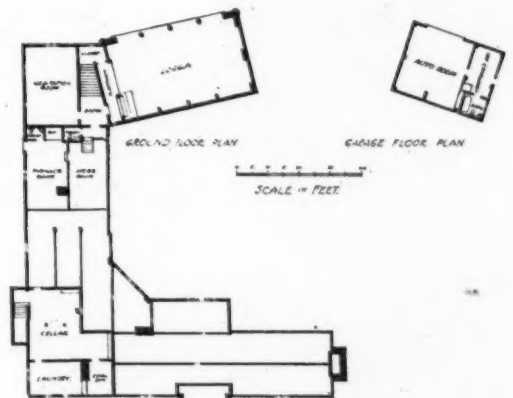


View of Gallery from Garden Room,
Miss Cordelia A. Culbertson Residence, Pasadena, California.
Greene & Greene, Architects, Pasadena, California.



0 10 20 30 40
SCALE IN FEET

BLOCK PLAN OF
RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF
MISS CORDELIA A. CULBERTSON
OAK KNOLL - PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
— — — — —
GREENE AND GREENE - ARCHITECTS
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS FOR 1914.

President R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, Mass.
 First Vice-President Thomas R. Kimbal, Omaha, Neb.
 Second Vice-President Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.
 Secretary D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Treasurer John L. Mauran, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For One Year

Irving K. Pond, Steinway Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 John M. Donaldson, Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.
 Edward A. Crane, 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For Two Years

Burt L. Fenner, 160 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
 C. Grant LaFarge, 25 Madison Sq., N., New York, N. Y.
 H. Van Buren Magonigle, 7 West 38th St., New York, N. Y.

For Three Years

Octavius Morgan, 1126 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 W. R. B. Willcox, Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 Walter Cook, New York, N. Y.

Auditors

Thomas J. D. Fuller, 806 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
 Robert Stead, 906 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, G. B. McDougall, Russ Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnaittacher, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.
 Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building.
 Chairman of Committee on Competition, Geo. B. McDougall, 235 Montgomery St.
 Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; annual, October.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—Vice-President, A. C. Martin, 430 Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.
 Date of Meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, Morris H. Whitehouse, Wilcox Building, Portland, Ore.
 Secretary, Ellis F. Lawrence, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.
 Chairman of Committee on Public Information (not known).
 Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month, (Portland); annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, Charles H. Alden, 513 Colman Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Secretary, Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Colman Building, Seattle.
 Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Chas. H. Alden, 513 Colman Bldg., Seattle (till further notice send all communications to Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Colman Building, Seattle.)
 Date of Meetings, first Wednesday (except July, August and September), (at Seattle except one in spring at Tacoma); annual, November.

Colorado Chapter, 1892—President, George H. Williamson, 528 Majestic Bldg., Denver, Colo. Secretary, Arthur A. Fisher, 459 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
 Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Arthur A. Fisher, 459 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 Date of Meetings, first Monday of every month (Denver, Colo.); annual, September.

The Pacific Coast Architect is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter American Institute of Architects.

San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Tait-Zinkand Cafe, on Thursday evening, February 19th, 1914. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Mr. Geo. B. McDougall. There were fifteen members present, and Mr. Lewis G. Maurer and Mr. T. B. Bearwald were present as guests of the Chapter.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the regular meeting of January 15th, 1914, were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Board of Directors:

Mr. McDougall, for this Committee, had nothing to report.

Sub-Committee on Competitions, A. I. A.:

Mr. Mooser reporting for this Committee, referred to the San Francisco Public Library Competition (limited), stating that the program had been referred to the San Francisco Sub-Committee, and had been approved. Also that the competition for the High School at Chico had been brought to the attention of the Committee. He stated that there were many competition programs similar to the Chico program, being published, which show every evidence of having been prepared with the assistance of architects, and which are cleverly drawn as a bait to the profession. It was to be regretted that members of the profession lent themselves to the preparation of these programs, and further that so many participated in these competitions.

Mr. McDougall took occasion to say that he had received a letter from the President of the Institute, which was substantially in accordance with the views of the San Francisco Sub-Committee on Competitions regarding some of the essential provisions of the program for the new Library Competition. In the same communication President Sturgis referred to the loyalty of the Chapter, and expressed a wish that the Chapter might increase its Institute membership. To this end Mr. McDougall stated that he had in contemplation a method which he would announce in the very near future.

Sub-Committee on Public Information:

Mr. Mooser, for this Committee, reported that one of the editors of the San Francisco Chronicle had called him up to express his appreciation for the Institute Journal, and also to advise him that it was the intention to publish shortly some interesting matter concerning the Institute. This indicated quite a change of attitude of the newspapers, and was in line with the work suggested by Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd.

Legislation Committee:

Mr. Mathews, for this Committee, had nothing to report, except to say that the State of Indiana had recently adopted an architectural registration law which eliminated the yearly license fee.

Building Laws Committee:

Mr. Wm. A. Newman had nothing to report for this Committee.

Educational Committee on Practice:

Previous to the opening of the business meeting, Mr. Lewis G. Maurer, under the auspices of this Committee, read a paper on Water-Proofing, which was of great interest to the members present; at the close Mr. Maurer received the thanks of the Chapter. The Committee had nothing to report.

Architectural League and Education:

Mr. Headman, for this Committee, reported progress.

Sacramento Committee on Chapter Affairs:

There was nothing to report for this Committee.

Oakland Committee on Chapter Affairs:

There was nothing to report for this Committee.

San Jose Committee on Chapter Affairs:

Mr. Binder, for this Committee, very cordially invited the Chapter to hold one of its meetings in San Jose.

Chamber of Commerce Committee:

Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher, for this Committee, had nothing to report.

Civic League Committee:

Mr. Sylvain Schnaittacher, for this Committee, reported that he had attended a meeting of the Civic League, at which it was proposed, in conjunction with other organizations, to obtain for San Francisco the exhibition of the town planning exhibit assembled by the Height of Building Commission of New York City. This exhibit is to be shown in Oakland, and great efforts were being made by the organizations interested to obtain the same for exhibition here, although an appropriation for the purpose had been denied by the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. He also stated in this connection, that the Commonwealth Club had organized a section on City Planning, in which at the present time, five members of the Chapter were active. He urged that the Chapter members, having a membership in the Commonwealth Club, should take part and an interest in this work, as it was one which very vitally affected the whole profession.

Housing Association Committee:

There was nothing to report for this Committee.

Quantity Surveying Committee:

Mr. Wright, for this Committee, had nothing to report.

Committee on 1915 Convention:

There was nothing to report for this Committee.

Committee on Relations with State Board of Architecture:

There was no report to make for this Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.*Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws:*

Mr. William Mooser reported progress for this Committee.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communications were received and ordered placed on file:

Letter from R. Clifton Sturgis, President A. I. A., in regard to appreciation of services rendered the Institute by ex-Secretary Glenn Brown; from C. H. Whitaker, letter in regard to the changing of the name of the Chapter, and one stating resolution lately adopted by the Board of Directors of the A. I. A. Letter from the Secretary of the New York Chapter in re "Junior Membership"; from the Philadelphia Chapter A. I. A., letter regarding the above mentioned subject, together with a copy of the By-Laws of their Chapter; and copy of the "Quantity Surveyor." Letters and circulars from Geo. H. Duffield, Secretary of the National Electrical Contractors' Association of the United States, in regard to their Conduit-Wire Charts; circular of competition under the direction of Chas. G. Blake & Company of Chicago, for a monument for a family plot; from the National Tube Company in re the illustration of the manufacture of "National" pipe from "Ore to Finished Product" by moving pictures. Letter from Local Union No. 509, Steamfitters, asking that a committee be appointed from the Chapter, to co-operate with the Union; telegram from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, giving views of the Institute in re "architectural exhibits"; pamphlet from the San Francisco Association of Members of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and letter from the Secretary of the Masons' and Builders' Association of San Francisco, in re the segregating of brickwork.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

There was no unfinished business.

NEW BUSINESS.

In the matter of the communication from Mr. R. Clifton Sturgis, President of the Institute, relating to appreciation of services rendered the Institute by Mr. Glenn Brown, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Chapter indorse the movement outlined in the communication.

In the matter of the communication from the Institute regarding the change of name of the Chapter, the Secretary was directed to advise the Institute that no legal steps had been taken to make the change, and that nothing would be done until fully advised by the Institute.

The communications from the New York and Philadelphia Chapters regarding Junior Membership were referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The Secretary was directed to subscribe, in the name of the Chapter, to the Quantity Surveyor. The Secretary was also directed to make suitable reply to the communication from the National Tube Company.

In the matter of the communication from Local Union No. 509, Steamfitters, and also the Masons' and Builders' Association of San Francisco, it was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Chair appoint a Standing Committee to be known as the Committee on Relations with Building Trades. The following members were thereupon appointed:

Messrs. Henry A. Schulze, Chairman; Matthew O'Brian, William Mooser, G. A. Wright, Albert Schroeffer, Sylvain Schnaitacher.

The communications above mentioned were then referred to this Committee for consideration.

In the matter of the architectural exhibit for 1915, the communications and correspondence between the Institute and the Chapter were read. At the request of Mr. Bearwald, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee of the San Francisco Architectural Club, their communication of January 15, 1914, was withdrawn, and the Secretary was directed to furnish a copy of the correspondence to the San Francisco Architectural Club.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was directed to furnish the Pacific Coast Architect with the minutes of the Chapter meetings, conditionally on the Chapter being furnished with a special number of copies of the minutes to send to all persons on the Chapter's mailing list, who were not in receipt of that publication.

The following resolutions in memory of the late William Curlett, offered by Mr. Thomas J. Welsh, were adopted by a standing vote of the Chapter.

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, By the inscrutable will of Providence our dear brother architect, WILLIAM CURLETT, a member of this Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been taken from our circle, and

WHEREAS, In his death our Chapter has lost one of its oldest, best and truest members, one who was faithful in the discharge of every duty intrusted to him, and most highly honored for his professional attainments and achievements which remain as a monument to his memory,

RESOLVED, That in mourning his loss we shall ever revere the memory of a friend who won by his genial personality all with whom he came in contact, and who as a brother architect was most fervent in his love for the profession,

RESOLVED, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family and friends and unite with them in their sorrow.

RESOLVED, That when the meeting adjourns this evening, it shall adjourn out of respect to the memory of WILLIAM CURLETT.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary be requested to place these resolutions in full upon the minutes, and to send a copy of same to Mrs. Curlett and family.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Chapter adjourned at eleven o'clock out of respect to the memory of William Curlett.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The sixty-ninth meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was held at the Hoffman Cafe, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, February 10th, 1914. The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p. m. by Vice-President A. C. Martin, the following members were present:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John C. Austin | 10. Fernand Parmentier |
| 2. W. E. Erkes | 11. A. F. Rosenheim |
| 3. Frank D. Hudson | 12. R. F. Train |
| 4. J. W. Krause | 13. P. J. Van Trees |
| 5. John P. Krempel | 14. J. T. Vawter |
| 6. A. C. Martin | 15. August Wackerbarth |
| 7. S. B. Marston | 16. Albert R. Walker |
| 8. B. M. Morris | 17. H. F. Withey |
| 9. S. T. Norton | 18. F. R. Schaefer |

As guests of the Chapter were present: A. W. Rea, architect, of Joplin, Mo.; John D. Bowler and E. J. Clement of the "Builder & Contractor," and W. E. Prine and H. E. Hensley of the "South-west Contractor."

Minutes of the sixty-eighth meeting of members were read and approved.

For the Committee on Ethics and Practice, the Secretary read a report signed by the Chairman, Theodore A. Eisen. The report referred to charges of unethical conduct against Frederick Noonan, member of this Chapter, and exonerated him from such charges on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Mr. John C. Austin, moved, seconded by August Wackerbarth, to have the charges against Mr. Noonan dismissed by the Chapter. Mr. Austin, however, withdrew his motion, and seconded a motion made by John P. Krempel to file the report of the committee. Motion was carried.

For the Sub-Committee on Public Information a summary report was presented by A. R. Walker.

For the Committee on Entertainment, Mr. John P. Krempel reported that Mr. J. T. Vawter, a member of this Chapter, would read a paper at the following Chapter meeting. Also, in the near future, Prof. Montgomery, of the University of Southern California, would read a paper to the Chapter on the subject of electricity and fire hazard.

The Secretary next read a resolution on the death of President R. B. Young, prepared by the specially appointed committee composed of Messrs. J. J. Backus, John P. Krempel and Frank D. Hudson. On motion made by Mr. A. F. Rosenheim, seconded by Julius W. Krause, and duly carried, the resolution was adopted, ordered spread upon the minutes, and an engrossed copy of same ordered sent to the family of the deceased. Furthermore, J. T. Vawter and F. R. Schaefer were appointed a committee of two to prepare an engrossed copy of the resolution, while the Secretary was instructed to forward a preliminary letter to the family of Mr. R. B. Young.

Communications were next read as follows:

From Mr. Octavius Morgan, member of the Chapter, who is at present traveling in Europe, presenting his greetings to the members of the Chapter.

From the Committee on Quarters of the American Chemical Society, requesting this Chapter to co-operate towards the securing of headquarters for technical societies in Los Angeles. This communication was ordered laid on the table and the Secretary instructed to reply.

The Secretary was also instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Institute, requesting the date of the next meeting of the Directors of the Institute in order to advise Octavius Morgan.

The next communication was from Mr. Glenn Brown, expressing his hearty appreciation of a letter forwarded to him from this Chapter on the 14th day of January, 1914.

Two communications from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Secretary A. I. A., one containing the resolution adopted at the forty-seventh annual convention of the A. I. A., thanking the President, Secretary, members of the Board of Directors and Chairman and members of standing and special committees for the work they had accomplished. The other announcing the appointment of F. Parmentier as a member of the Institute's Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources and Historic Monuments for the year 1914.

Two communications from Mr. C. H. Whitaker, Acting Executive Secretary A. I. A., one containing a resolution that the question of holding the 1915 convention in Los Angeles, would be referred to the May meeting of the Board. The other containing a resolution that the Chapter be requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Institute whenever a Chapter is considering a resignation of one of its members, who is an Institute member.

On motion made by Julius W. Krause, seconded by August Wackerbarth, and duly carried, a committee was appointed to draw a resolution on the death of William Curlett, a member of the San Francisco Chapter A. I. A. The committee appointed is as follows: Frank D. Hudson, W. S. Hebbard, Julius W. Krause.

In view of the recent death of the President of the Chapter, Mr. R. B. Young, Vice President A. C. Martin brought up the question of the election of a new President. A discussion followed and the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Institute requesting advice concerning the proper method of procedure under the circumstances, on motion made, seconded and duly carried.

Followed discussions regarding the prospective city hall for Los Angeles, and on suggestions made, the President appointed a committee composed of John C. Austin, A. F. Rosenheim and Elmer Grey, to confer with leading Los Angeles citizens interested in town planning and civic improvements, and if possible to induce the same to be the guests of the Chapter at a subsequent meeting.

At the call of the Chairman, A. W. Rae, Architect from Joplin, Missouri, addressed the Chapter with a few remarks.

After various minor discussions, the meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Meeting held January 22, 1914, at the University Club, called to order by President Whitehouse. The following members answered the roll call: Messrs. Whitehouse, Mayer, Thompson, Doyle, Naramore, Hoffman, Foulhoux, Beckwith, Allyn, Tobey, Jacobberger and Lawrence. Mr. Chauncey Bunting, architect, from La Grande, Oregon, was a guest.

Minutes of the meeting on December 17th as printed were approved.

Minutes of the executive meeting held January 12th were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

1. Competition Committee, Mr. Mayer, Chairman.

No definite information was received concerning the reported competition for a Moose Lodge building.

A special committee met the Board of Regents of the State University and argued for a competition. (Note—A special report covering this was submitted by Mr. Whitehouse.)

A competition for a High School at Eugene was conducted contrary to the code. No Chapter member to the knowledge of the committee participated.

At the request of Mr. Brewster, Commissioner of Public Affairs, the committee has drafted a programme for a competition for a Memorial Drinking Fountain to be placed opposite the County Court House.

Ordered filed.

2. Entertainment Committee, Mr. Foulhoux, Chairman.

Requested expressions from the members of the Chapter as to whether or not some entertainment or programme is wise for special dinners.

Ordered filed.

3. Building Laws Committee, Mr. Foulhoux, Chairman.

Reported that Committee on Code Revision has gone as far as Title 20, Part 2, of present code and suggested that it would be helpful if Chapter members would send suggestions as to desirable modifications of the code.

General discussion followed.

Mr. Jacobberger asked when final action was probable on the code, saying that Mr. Plummer, the Building Inspector, held no hope for six months.

Mr. Doyle suggested that sections one at a time might be passed in place of revising the whole code before action was taken by Council.

Mr. Foulhoux pointed out that housing code was already adjusted and would shortly be before the Council for action.

Mr. Naramore suggested that Building Inspector notify architects when various subjects would be up for discussion.

Mr. Foulhoux called attention to the policy of the Board established in the recent hospital amendment to the code, which precedent might be followed by the commission in other matters which might be passed by the Council from time to time before the general code revision was complete.

Mr. Lawrence inquired about the legality of the present Board of Appeal. It was pointed out that the present City Commissioners were strongly in favor of the retention of the Board of Appeal.

Mr. Naramore stated that the members of the Revision Committee suggest five members in place of three, dividing the personnel into separate committees of three each to act on specific cases.

Report ordered filed.

4. Membership Committee, Mr. Wilson, Chairman.

Reported great difficulty to induce new members to join owing to the present business conditions.

Report ordered filed.

5. Educational Committee, Mr. Holford, Chairman.

Your committee has been asked by Mr. Carl Gould, President of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, to submit to him any suggestions they might have as to the conduct and award of the scholarship prize.

Your committee begs to submit for your consideration the following suggestions:

1st—Believing that the profession and standards of architecture on the coast at this time can be best advanced by training the average draftsman rather than by further training the man who has already received a training, we recommend that the college graduate be ineligible for this prize.

2nd—As the greatest work of the League should be along educational lines, and as this is carried on by Ateliers doing the Beaux Arts work, we believe every incentive should be given to the draftsmen to do this work, and we therefore recommend that only students who have done at least two regular problems of the Beaux Arts during the year should be eligible for the prize. For the present year two problems might be an excessive requirement as the year is well along, but we believe for this year at least one problem should be required, and hereafter two problems.

3rd—That the age of competitors be limited to 27 years.

4th—That the winner of the prize should be required to spend the money either for travel, study, or study in some school of architecture, that he be required to submit reports to the Educational Committee of the League of work done, and also to send in problems or measured drawings for exhibition purposes. That he be required to outline plan of study or travel, submit same to the above committee and receive approval of same before the Treasurer of the League be authorized to pay over the prize; that the prize money be paid in installments arranged as the committee may deem best for the plan of study decided upon.

5th—We further recommend that if it be possible, copies of these reports be sent to each member of the League to keep alive interest in the work of the League. We feel that it is only justice to the men who have generously subscribed to this fund that they should be informed as to how their money has been expended. We also feel that these reports and required drawings will be beneficial to the winner of the prize. We believe that as soon as possible a copy of the requirements for prize should be sent to each league member and at the first of every school year these requirements be sent to all the Ateliers, so that the students may prepare themselves. If there are any further suggestions that occur to anyone your committee would be pleased to have them before reporting to Mr. Gould.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted and the Secretary be instructed to forward same to Mr. Carl Gould, President of the Architectural League.

6. Committee on Public Information, Mr. Lawrence, Chairman.

Reported correspondence with the editor of the Journal, Telegram and Oregonian. Through the action of the committee, Senator Chamberlain's bill for facilitating work on federal buildings, which was fathered by the Portland Chamber of Commerce, was called to the attention of the chairman of the National Committee on Public Information.

The report mentions having received the assurance of Mr. Meyers of the Oregonian that he will devote two or three columns in his Sunday real estate news to city planning news and other matters of architectural nature if material for same is furnished him.

Report ordered filed.

7. Legislative Committee, Mr. Williams, Chairman.

Your chairman of your Legislative Committee begs leave to call your attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this state handed down in the case of Hume vs. The Seattle Dock Co., in which the Supreme Court upheld the lien of Hume against the Chamber of Commerce building for materials delivered to the factory of the Mackite Fireproofing Co., in North Portland, for the manufacture of plaster partition blocks. The Supreme Court intimated in their decision that a logger might maintain a lien on a building under similar circumstances.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that our only and proper remedy against the injustice of the present lien law and various interpretations of the same from time to time by our Supreme Court is the repeal of the same under the initiative at the next state election.

Your attention is also called at this time to a suit brought at the instigation of the Building Inspection Department of this city against the owners of the Congress Hotel building at Sixth and Main streets for maintaining a tar and gravel roofing on wood planking and wood furring above an 8-inch concrete ceiling slab and supported thereon, said roof having been erected in conformity with section 458 of Title XXII (Roofs and Appendages) of the City Building Code, which reads as follows:

"Section 458. A roof, the slope of which is not more than three (3) inches per foot horizontal, and the covering of which is made with a composition of felt and gravel, shall be considered incombustible under the provisions of this Code and may be used upon buildings of all classes; provided that such roofing is not less than four (4) ply for all buildings better than the VI Class. See also section 84."

"Section 84. (Incombustible Roofing.) A roof covered with not less than three (3) thicknesses of roofing felt and a good coat of tar and gravel, or with tin, corrugated iron or other fire-resisting material, with standing seam or lap joint."

Inasmuch as no fire can possibly enter a building through the 8-inch concrete ceiling slab from without or communicate any fire from within the building through the said concrete slab to any adjoining building, it would appear to the undersigned that if there is any question of the present building code not permitting of this construction, that the same should be amended so as to prevent any controversy whatsoever with the department in charge of the inspection of buildings, and he would therefore ask this Chapter to pass a resolution asking for amendment of the Code, said resolution embodying the necessary and proper wording of the said amendment.

Mr. Doyle moved and Mr. Naramore seconded that the report be filed and the section referring to change in building laws be referred to the Building Laws Committee. Motion passed.

8. Committee on Professional Practice, Mr. Doyle, Chairman.

"The Committee on Professional Practice wishes to recommend the following schedule of minimum rates:

Residential Work:

- 10% on first \$20,000 of cost.
- 8% on next \$30,000 of cost.
- 6% on all above \$50,000.

Hotels, Public and Quasi-Public buildings, except office buildings,

6% of cost.

Office Buildings costing over \$50,000,

5% of cost.

Office Buildings costing under \$50,000,

6% of cost.

Warehouses, Store and Loft Buildings and Manufacturing Buildings,

5% of cost.

Alterations—question—fee in proportion to work involved.

"This report is submitted with the idea of getting the matter before the Chapter. If action can be taken at this meeting and instructions given to your committee, a complete schedule can be prepared for adoption at the next meeting."

After general discussion in which Messrs. Whitehouse, Foulhoux, Jacobberger and Hoffman participated, Mr. Beckwith moved and Mr. Foulhoux seconded that the report be filed temporarily and be reconsidered under new business. Motion passed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

1. Committee on Quantity Survey.

Mr. Hogue, Chairman, absent—no report.

2. Rose Festival Committee, Mr. Doyle, Chairman.

Reports progress. Urges additional funds if the scheme is to be successful and suggests the aid of property owners along the principal streets. Ordered filed.

3. Special Committee on Competitions, Mr. Whitehouse, Chairman.

"The Committee consisting of Messrs. Mayer, Hogue, Lawrence and Whitehouse, appointed by the Chapter at the last monthly meeting, held December 17th at the Commercial Club to confer with Messrs. Bean, Dolph and Dixon of the Board of Regents, University of Oregon, in regard to the selection of an architect for the proposed buildings, was held in the office of Judge R. S. Bean on the evening of December 19th.

"A very interesting meeting was held for the competition and the Chapter's Committee did everything possible in their discussion with the Regents' Committee that a competition in accordance with the American Institute of Architects' competition code would be the most satisfactory method of procedure for the selection of an architect. The expense and delay was looked upon by some of the Regents' Committee as a handicap, owing to both the limited amount of money that was to be expended on the buildings and the cramped conditions of the quarters of the administration building.

"In regard to the expense our committee had Mr. Lawrence, our Secretary, read the telegram that was received from M. B. Medary, Chairman of the Standing Committee of Competitions, A. I. A., in answer to our President's telegram about advice on possible competition, including 5% per cent fee. In regard to delay our Committee thought that little time would be lost on competition methods and the Board of Regents would gain, as they would receive many schemes and these would undoubtedly be better studied, than those that would be in a shorter period.

"There were many other points that were discussed and a very pleasant spirit was shown by the Board in wishing to do everything in their power to recognize our Chapter.

"In closing this report our committee feels even though we were not granted a competition, we have gained a great deal in the past conference, as the Chapter was well received and recognized by the Honorable Board of Regents of the University of Oregon, and feel, as explained in the letter to our President from the Chairman of the Regents' Board, Judge Bean, that we had one or two members favoring a competition, and furthermore, we feel that the past conference held with them will set a precedent for future discussions as regards matters of public importance with members from either Municipal or State Boards."

Ordered filed.

4. Committee on Mr. Logan's resignation. Mr. Beckwith reported:

"The Committee appointed by the President at its last regular meeting wishes to report regarding the resignation of Mr. Logan.

"He deeply appreciates the honor of being requested to reconsider his action, but for purely personal reasons must decline even the most urgent solicitation. Owing to this manifestation by him, we feel that at this time he should be granted his request with our regrets, and so placed on the minutes."

It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be filed and that Mr. Logan's resignation be accepted with regrets.

READING OF COMMUNICATIONS

Letter from Glenn Brown was read. Mr. Foulhoux moved, Mr. Thompson seconded that a vote of thanks from the Oregon Chapter be expressed to Mr. Brown by the Secretary for Mr. Brown's most excellent work for the Institute.

Letter from Knickerbacker Boyd thanking the Oregon Chapter for co-operation in Publicity work. Ordered filed.

Letter from the American Federation of Arts in regard to exhibition of Beaux Arts Society work referred to Educational Committee.

Letter from the American Art Journal asking for data concerning the Chapter was acknowledged by the Secretary.

The first number of the Quantity Surveyor and an accompanied article by G. Alexander Wright was referred to the Committee on Quantity Survey.

Report of December meeting of the Michigan Chapter received. Ordered filed.

List of members and officers of Washington Chapter received. Ordered filed.

NEW BUSINESS

It was announced by President Whitehouse that Mr. Johnson, as Chairman, assisted by Messrs. Beckwith and Holford, would act as a special committee from the Chapter to aid the Architectural Club in its financial relations to Chapter members.

Mr. Foulhoux asked to hear from Mr. Bunting of La Grande on the rate question. Mr. Bunting remarked that from the general discussion of the report of the Committee on Professional Practice that apparently there were two questions which would never be settled definitely. They were fees for residential work and alterations. He stated that in 20 cases representing residential work conducted by him during the past year he did not lose one on account of rates. He had quoted 10% against a much lower charge asked for by other architects in his locality. He pointed out that architects in outlying towns were obliged to pay higher salaries for

competent draftsmen. While he could not afford to do residential work for less than 10% in La Grande, he might not make more profit than that of local practitioners in Portland charging 7½%. Mr. Bunting expressed his wish to co-operate with the Chapter and extended a cordial invitation to the architects to attend the Convention of the Oregon State Retailers' Association, which would take place in La Grande. Mr. Bunting spoke of the desirability for the architects to attend such meetings of business men in order to enhance the prestige of the architectural profession. President Whitehouse expressed the thanks of the Chapter to Mr. Bunting.

Report on Professional Practice was open for discussion, and a long debate resulted in which all members present participated.

Mr. Thompson finally moved that report be changed by the Committee adopting the heading of the New York Chapter's schedule of charges and authorizing the committee to submit the schedule thus revised to all members of the Chapter for letter ballot.

Mr. Hoffman moved and amended that a flat charge of 7½% for residential work inside the city in which the practitioner resides be substituted for the schedule suggested by the Committee. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Lawrence, approved by Mr. Thompson and carried by the meeting.

Mr. Foulhoux seconded Mr. Thompson's motion as amended. Mr. Beckwith moved and Mr. Hoffman seconded an amendment to Mr. Thompson's motion eliminating all references for the present to office buildings, warehouses, store and loft buildings and manufacturing buildings. This amendment was accepted by the makers of the original motion and duly carried. Original motion as amended was then put and carried.

Mr. Doyle asked for the help of the members of the Chapter in solving the architectural features of the Rose Festival.

Mr. Whitehouse spoke for harmony in the Chapter and urged that all members co-operate with the Executive Committee in matters of policy, urging frank, outspoken criticism of all actions taken by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Beckwith spoke concerning the Architectural Club rooms, stating that \$2000 had been invested in the rooms by the Club and an additional \$1800 spent to date for rent and incidentals. He pointed out the fact that the Club would shortly be compelled to give up the quarters. Owing to lack of support it seemed wise to consider the abandonment of the present quarters, and Mr. Beckwith asked that the Chapter members interested attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Architectural Club on January 23rd, which was to be held to discuss the matter.

Mr. Doyle moved and Mr. Thompson seconded that meeting adjourn. Motion carried.

COLORADO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Colorado Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Shirley Hotel, February 2nd, 1914, together with the monthly luncheon. The meeting was called to order at 12:15 o'clock by the president, Mr. George H. Williamson.

The following members were present: Messrs. Williamson, Marean, Huntington, Willison, Manning, Cowe, Harnois, Bettcher and W. E. Fisher. Mr. Irwin J. McCrary, landscape architect, was also present.

Minutes—The minutes of the regular meeting of January 5th were read and approved.

Standing Committees—There was nothing to report from any of the Standing Committees, but the President expressed the wish that the matter of the plumbing ordinance be advanced by the Plumbing Ordinance Committee.

Communications—The following communications were received and ordered placed on file.

From Mr. Robert S. Rooschlaub, our esteemed former president, an interesting letter expressing his pleasure in receiving the Chapter's Christmas remembrance. A communication from A. A. Baerresen offering his resignation as a member of the Chapter. A letter from Mr. R. M. Hooker, business manager for the American Institute Journal, enclosing bill for the subscriptions for each member of the Chapter, and also an interesting letter from Mr. Glenn Brown, for fifteen years the secretary of the American Institute of Architects, expressing his appreciation of the pleasant relations with the different Chapters during his regime.

Unfinished Business—There was no unfinished business from the last meeting.

New Business—The Secretary was directed to send a communication to Mr. Glenn Brown, thanking him for his farewell letter and his kindly remarks for the pleasant relations between our Chapter and the Secretary's office, during his administration. Regarding the subscriptions to the Institute Journal the general wish was that the Journal should be continued, to be paid out of the Chapter's funds as formerly. It was also suggested that the attention of the members be especially called to this matter and endeavor to decide if they were sufficiently interested to receive the magazine. Mr. Willison called attention to the fact that as Messrs. A. J. Norton and Arthur A. Fisher were now abroad it would be a pleasure to

receive a letter from them, to be read before the Chapter, to be of an informal nature and they would, no doubt, be of much interest for some of our meetings. A motion to this effect was made by Mr. Harnois and seconded by Mr. Manning. The President suggested that the next regular business meeting be dispensed with, and a sort of jollification meeting be substituted, and it was decided to hold the next meeting on March 7th, 1914, at the office of the Secretary, when it is expected that all dignity and reserve be left at home and a good time contemplated. The entertainment committee expects to pull off some real stunts and if all the local members of this Chapter are not present they will be regarded as dead ones unless they can furnish a good excuse.

The regular Entertainment Committee, with the addition of Messrs. Marean and Bettcher (added to this committee by the President), will have charge of the entertainment. It is the desire that each member shall bring a friend, so everybody get in the game.

TACOMA ARCHITECTS.

Tacoma Society of Architects at its last annual meeting elected the following officers: Luther Twitchell, president; S. C. Irwin, vice-president; R. E. Rorhek, secretary-treasurer, and President Twitchell as mediator.

The officer of mediator is a new one and is charged with the duties and responsibilities of the settlement of ethical disputes between architects, and between architects and clients, and to act in the general capacity of arbiter.

SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

At the regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Architectural Club, held in the club rooms, 126 Post Street, last Wednesday evening, February 4, Architect W. B. Faville, Architect Edgar A. Mathews and Architect Tobias Bearwald were each presented with a handsomely carved pair of book stands as a token of the Club's appreciation of their services rendered during the last Annual Architectural Club Exhibit.

The presentation was made by President George Greenwood. Mr. Mathews and Mr. Bearwald expressed themselves as being in hearty accord with the spirit of the Club's Annual Exhibit and offered any further aid which they might give in the next exhibit. Mr. Faville, who was unable to attend, replied by letter in the same spirit.

Routine business, consisting of reading the minutes of the regular business meeting and the Directors' meeting following. About forty members were in attendance.

WILLIAM CURLETT

William Curlett, one of the pioneer architects of California, died Wednesday, January 21, 1914, at his home in Menlo Park, near San Francisco. Mr. Curlett was a member of the San Francisco Chapter, A. I. A., and also chairman of the Advisory Board for Designing and Building of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and formerly President of the State Board of Architecture. Business will be continued by his son.

ROBERT B. YOUNG

After an illness of five months, Mr. Robert Brown Young, prominent Architect, President of the Southern California Chapter of the A. I. A., died at his residence on January 29th. Mr. Young was the senior member of the Architectural firm of R. B. Young & Son, and for many years was a member of the Southern California Chapter. He was for two years Vice-President, having been elected President on October last. The firm of R. B. Young & Son will continue under the firm name with his son, Frank W. Young, in charge of the business.

ERNEST M. HOEN

Ernest M. Hoen, of Sacramento, California, who for twelve years has been associated with the Architectural firm of Seadler & Hoen, died in January. Mr. Hoen was 43 years of age and was well known in his home city, having practiced his profession for twenty-two years.

FERDINAND MARTENS

Ferdinand Martens recently died of heart failure after a successful career in the Architectural Profession. For the last eight years Mr. Martens has practiced his profession alone, but previous to that time was a member of the firm of Martens & Coffey of San Francisco.

PROGRESS IN BRICK BUILDINGS.

In the detailed statistics of the clayworking industry of 1912, which is a bulletin of advanced chapters from mineral resources of the United States by Jefferson Middleton and J. H. Hance, there is a chapter and a series of tables devoted to the building industry in which there is told a part of the story of the progress of brick in the building operations.

The figures were tabulated from 143 cities throughout the United States, showing for these cities a total in building operations of \$919,809,054. This is more cities than there were detailed reports from in 1911, consequently there is no getting at comparative figures for the total number. However, there is a table given showing the shorter list of cities for 1911, and also the building operations in these cities for 1912, which shows a gain of nearly 100,000,000 as compared to 1911. Two cities in the East had an increase of over 100 per cent in the building operations. They were Fall River, Mass., and Lowell, Mass. Also, Rochester, N. Y., and Kansas City, Kans., had an increase of over 100 per cent.

Of the 143 cities reporting, 105 of them gave enough definite detail to permit the publication of the statistics of building by classes of structure. The 105 cities so reporting had a total of building operations amounting to \$660,440,573, of which nearly 90 per cent was new work. Taken by classes, the wooden buildings represented 24.43 per cent of the total cost, the brick buildings 52.75 per cent, and all other new buildings, including cement and stone, 11.22 per cent. Of all the new buildings reporting, 72.37 per cent were fire-resisting buildings. Of the fire-resisting buildings, 82.48 per cent was brick, 1.4 per cent was stone, 8.34 per cent was concrete and 7.78 per cent was other fire-resisting material.

The average cost of new wooden buildings was \$2,011, of new brick buildings \$13,625, of concrete buildings, \$28,880, of stone buildings \$32,144.

The first interesting thing in connection with these figures is in the fact that more than half of the buildings in the cities reporting were brick buildings. It justifies officially brick as the leading building material in the United States because the brick used for building operations—that is, brick and other clay products—amounts to more than the combined total of all other classes of building material. This should make every clayworker carry his head a little higher and feel good over the fact that he is a clayworker, and the additional fact that things look mighty good ahead for the clayworking industry to be a still bigger factor in the building operations of the country.

Concrete, for all its advertising and hurrah, represents only about 8.34 per cent of the total cost of new buildings. There was, of course, considerable concrete used otherwise in building operations. Concrete enters more extensively than any other building material for the foundations of wooden buildings, and at times it enters under brick buildings. When it comes to the erection of complete buildings, concrete is the smallest item on the list with the single exception of stone.

In the matter of foundations it is but justice to the brick industry that the report makes note of the fact that in addition to the brick used in new buildings and for repairing buildings, large quantities of brick are used in foundations and chimneys of wooden buildings and other fire-resisting buildings. Indeed, it is perhaps safe to say that there is as much brick used in chimney and foundation work as there is concrete, so the honors are even, and the comparison will stand as 52.79 per cent of brick and 8.34 per cent of concrete.

Of the larger cities in this list, only two showed a decrease in the amount of fire-resisting building done, and these two were Cleveland, Ohio, and Kansas City, Mo. In practically all other of the cities reporting there was an increase in the use of brick and other fire-resisting material.

These statistics should be an object lesson to arouse the people in Cleveland and in Kansas City and beget a campaign of brick boosting that will put those cities among the users of more brick. It is an interesting bunch of statistics all the way through, and every brick manufacturer should write to the United States Geological Survey for this special bulletin on the clayworking industries, not only for the sake of making a study of the clayworking industries themselves, but also to get for study and reference these statistics on the building operations in the leading cities of the country. This is being made a feature of the clayworking industries' reports now, and each year it will be a more important feature, and every clayworker should have the report before him for reference.

The report, as a whole, shows that in the leading cities throughout the United States brick is making excellent progress in the building operations. It will keep making more progress here, too, and meantime this should lend prestige to the boosting of brick in the smaller cities and country towns, until they, like the larger cities, will show that the major part of their building operations consist of brick and other clay products. —Written for The Clay-Worker.

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Business Getting

The first law of advertising is to tell people what your business is.

The second law is to tell them how well you are equipped to do business for their benefit.

The third law is to tell where you do business.

You cannot expect your advertisement to convince everybody.

You cannot expect your advertisement to be read by everybody.

You cannot expect to get all the business, because the minute you did get it all you couldn't handle it and would therefore lose it.

You have a right to expect that your advertisement will be read by somebody.

You can expect that your advertisement will convince somebody.

You should therefore write every advertisement so that it will convince somebody when somebody reads it.

If you do this, you will get all the business you deserve, and that's all you need to be successful.

Taking Care of Business.

More business men have failed because they could not take care of the business they got than because they couldn't get the business in the first place.

Aim for simplicity.

The hardest thing in the world to do is to be simple.

Every unnecessary thing you do adds to your labor. There is a tendency to do many things fairly well in the place of doing one thing as it should be done.

Doing the things we don't have to do is why we have to do so many things we don't want to do—we don't do them well and the business gets away from us and goes to the man who does them well.

Trade Notes.

Architect Del W. Harris, of San Diego, is now located at his residence, 520 Twentieth Street.

Architect H. M. Banfield, of Pasadena, has moved his office to 315 Kendall Building, Pasadena.

Architect H. D. Fisher has opened office at Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Fisher was formerly at Boise, Idaho.

LaMott-Cook Co., architects, moved from 916 Rialto Building into larger quarters at 432 Rialto Building.

Architect John Baur has moved his office from 701 Clune Building to 519 Sharon Building, San Francisco.

Architect Harlan Thomas has moved his offices from the Eilers Building, Seattle, to 4104 Arcade Building.

Architect V. O. Wallingford has joined offices with Edwin T. Banning at 624 Timken Building, both of San Diego.

Architect Lester H. Hibbard announces the opening of his office at 722 Marsh-Strong Building, Los Angeles.

Jake A. Knapp of the architectural firm Veghte & Co., Klamath Falls, Ore., is spending the winter months in San Jose.

Architect T. Thoresen, formerly at 425 Los Angeles Inv. Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., has moved his office to Gooding, Ida.

Architect C. C. Dakin has moved his office to 501 French Bank Building, formerly at 268 Market Street, San Francisco.

Architects Fox & Berrill, of Broad Street, Victoria, are making arrangements to open a branch office at Alberni, Canada.

Architect J. H. Bowman has moved his offices from the Crown Building to suite 910-11 Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Architects Mead & Requa, of San Diego, have moved from 441 McNeece Building, to the third floor of the Hill Block.

Architect Miles S. Farwell moved his office from Sayward Building, Victoria, B. C., to 416 W. Lee Street, Seattle, Wash.

Architect A. W. Rea, of Joplin, Mo., while in Los Angeles made a short address before the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A.

Architect J. C. Hillman of Pasadena, has moved his offices from the Chamber of Commerce Building to 601 Central Building, Pasadena.

Architect Atlee B. Ayres, San Antonio, Texas, is on a trip around the world with his family and will not return until some time in June.

Mohrlite Co. has just completed a Mohrlite installation on the three floors of the building occupied by the California Insurance Co.

Architect William Carver has opened offices in Phoenix, Ariz., and would be pleased to receive samples and catalogues from manufacturers.

Architect DeForrest Howrey has moved his office to the third floor of the Marsh-Strong Building, formerly at 1036 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

F. D. Wolfe & Son, architects, San Jose, moved into their new quarters at 212 First National Bank Building, which is double the space they had previously.

Architect R. B. Christensen, formerly in the Grant Building, San Francisco, has become associated with M. G. Bugbee with offices in the Lick Building.

Architect C. W. Dickey, of Oakland, is on an extended trip through the east on business referring to the structure to be built at Washington and Fourteenth Streets, Oakland.

Steiger Terra Cotta & Pottery Works furnished the terra cotta used in the Underwood Building, erected a short time ago on lower Market Street, San Francisco.

Mr. O. H. Mohr, president of the Mohrlite Co., has left for an extended business trip through the East in the interest of "Mohrlite." He will return about the middle of March.

Architects S. B. Marston and G. B. Van Pelt, Jr., Pasadena, have become associated under the firm name of Marston & Van Pelt with offices at 600 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pasadena.

Architect W. H. Parker, formerly of Parker & Kenyon, is now at 641 Holbrook Building. The firm name is now W. H. Parker Co. Mr. Kenyon is no longer connected with the firm.

Architect Frank Lloyd Wright, Jr., landscape architect, recently of Chicago, has become associated with Architects Montgomery & Montgomery, 805 Trust & Savings Building, Los Angeles.

Mr. C. L. Johnson, special representative of The Atlas Portland Cement Co., New York City, is making his annual coast trip and recently passed through San Francisco enroute for the southern states.

Architect Octavius Morgan, of Los Angeles, is still in Europe. The Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., having received a recent communication from him, which was read at their monthly meeting.

The Municipal Art Commission of Los Angeles organized for the ensuing year by electing: John W. Mitchell, president; Architect A. F. Rosenheim, vice-president, and F. W. Blanchard, secretary.

Architects Green & Finger, of Houston and Galveston, Texas, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Finger opening offices in the National Bank Building, Houston, and Mr. Green retaining the former location.

Blanchard, Green & Tifal have opened architectural designing office at 1036 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles. Mr. Blanchard is from Portland, Ore., and Mr. Tifal from Monrovia, Cal., and Mr. Green from Los Angeles.

The architectural firm of Bebb & Mendel, Seattle, Wash., has been dissolved, and Mr. Bebb is retaining offices in the Denny Building, where the firm was formerly located. Mr. Mendel has taken offices in the Oriental Building.

N. Clark & Sons have recently furnished the Mat Glazed Architectural Terra Cotta in the Polychronic for the Y. W. C. A. Building in Oakland. Julia Morgan was the architect. They also furnished the face brick in a warm brown tone.

Architect Norman F. Marsh, Los Angeles, has closed his branch office at San Diego, Cal., removing the same to Phoenix, Ariz., to be opened about March 1st. This change was made owing to the work Mr. Marsh has in the Arizona territory.

His Grace Archbishop Legal, of St. Albert, head of the Edmonton diocese, Edmonton, Canada, announces that a cathedral costing about \$300,000 will be erected there next year. It is also proposed to build thirteen churches in various parts of the city.

Mr. Barnett, senior member of the firm of Architects Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, with offices in St. Louis and Los Angeles, recently spent some time in the West where they are looking over the field for some work anticipated by an eastern company.

Architect C. H. Russell, recently of San Francisco and formerly at 928 Security Building, Los Angeles, has opened an office to be known hereafter as C. H. Russell Co., Inc., with offices at 500 Union League Building, Los Angeles. Mr. Russell has closed his San Francisco office.

Architect W. R. B. Willcox, Central Building, Seattle, has been east attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C. Mr. Willcox is a new member of the board, having been elected at the annual convention held in New Orleans.

Architect James Gilmore has located in Prince Rupert, B. C., and will practice his profession there. Mr. Gilmore designed the Carnegie Library Building in Cincinnati, where he was in business for several years and is also a graduate of the National Italian Architectural School of Rome.

Henry W. Hill, prominent architect of Chicago, visited San Francisco on his return from Mexico City. Mr. Hill had some exciting experiences while in Mexico and at one time was advised to leave the country by John Lind. He was also witness to some of the battles occurring in that vicinity.

Architect G. Albert Lansburg, of San Francisco, left the first of February for a trip to Salt Lake City and to Kansas City, Mo. The latter place he will remain for some weeks, where he has the new Orpheum Theater under construction. This building is the finest of the entire Orpheum Circuit.

Architect John T. Comes, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the architect for the new St. Vincent Church at Los Angeles, Cal. He states it will be finished before the end of 1915. The cost is over \$250,000 and occupies a ground space of 258 feet by 350 feet, with a seating capacity in the main auditorium of over 1300.

The school board of Vancouver, B. C., has appointed a consulting architect for all new work on a percentage basis. While there were a number of applicants for the position, Mr. E. Sonnichsen, formerly identified with the architectural firm of Somervell & Putnam, of Vancouver, B. C., has been appointed to the position and has opened offices at 315 Crown Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Architect W. J. Dodd, who about a year ago moved his office from St. Louis, where he was connected with the firm of McDonald & Dodd, to Los Angeles, Cal., and became associated with another Los Angeles architect, has entirely severed all connection with the latter company. Mr. Dodd is now located at 321 Marsh-Strong Bldg., Los Angeles, and has no connection whatever with any other architect.

The architectural firm of Wyss-Thalman Co., Inc., with offices at 1010 Hewes Building, San Francisco, is a new company in the field. Mr. V. Wyss Thalman and Gothard Wyss are architects formerly of Pittsburg, Pa. The other two members of the firm are Carl Nuese and James S. Arnot, the latter from Victoria, B. C. This will be the main office of the company and branches will be maintained in New York City and Pittsburg, Pa.

Architect G. Alexander Wright, 571 California St., has recently returned from an extensive tour throughout the United States, lecturing in the interest of Quantity Surveying, of which he is the originator or pioneer in perfecting this system of estimating quantities in the United States. He has carried on this campaign at his own expense, and has published considerable literature which contains marked merit, and Mr. Wright's efforts have proven wonderful fruit, and he should be commended very highly for them.

The National Mill & Lumber Co., who are now building the Pitcher patented disappearing door, formerly sold by the Pacific Pipe & Tank Co., reports sales for a large portion of the apartment house now in the course of erection. The architects and builders are fast realizing the great advantage derived by using sliding

doors throughout a building in place of the old-fashioned swinging door, both as a matter of space and economy. Numerous apartment houses and hotels are now being erected with specifications calling for sliding doors as finished by the National Mill & Lumber Co., and who also can install sliding doors throughout the building without any change of plans.

The Pacific Face Brick Company, of Portland, have recently closed a contract for the face brick to be used in the large Jewish Synagogue to be erected in Seattle, Wash. This is to be faced with their impervious white plastic brick. This company is also furnishing the face brick for the R. L. Glisan building at Fifth and Couch Streets, Portland. The Costello building at Fourth and Burnside, the Yeager building in Lents, the A. L. Parkhurst building at Second and Couch Streets and are also finishing up their shipments for the Hoquiam (Wash.) school building. This company reports some good prospects in the building line for the Northwest this spring and state that there is a great deal of activity toward the erection of several large buildings in their territory.

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The San Francisco Architectural Club have completed arrangements and are now active in preparing for the National Architectural Exhibition to be held in San Francisco during the time of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

We will naturally expect the individual co-operation of every architect, particularly on the Pacific Coast, in supplying the exhibition with the best work he has produced, so that it may be exhibited to the thousands who will be in San Francisco at that time.

It is our intention to issue a very elaborate Year Book in conjunction with the exhibition, and it will contain reproductions of the work on exhibition that is selected by the committees appointed in the various cities of the United States.

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CALIFORNIA

Commercial Building—San Francisco. Architect Lewis P. Hobart, Crocker Bldg., has been selected to prepare plans for the new commercial structure to be erected for the Firemen's Fund Insurance Co. The building is to be ten stories in height, Class A construction, and will cost \$500,000.

Hotel—San Francisco. Architect G. A. Applegarth, Call Bldg., is now taking figures on work on the fourteen story Class A structure to be erected by the Clift Estate at the southeast corner of Geary and Taylor Sts. The building will cost \$450,000 and will be one of the largest hotel structures in the city.

Hotel—Oakland. Architect C. W. Dickey, Central Bank Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a seven-story and basement reinforced concrete hotel building to be erected for Frank Bilger on the north side of Sixteenth Street, between San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues, Oakland. Estimated cost \$110,000.

Hall of Records—Merced. Architect C. H. Russell, Union League Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for a two-story and basement Hall of Records for Merced County, to cost \$40,000.

Building Addition—San Francisco. Architect Charles Paff, Merchants' Exchange Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for an addition of three stories which will be made to the Andrew B. McCreery Estate Building, located on the north side of Pine Street, between Sansome and Montgomery, and will cost \$50,000.

Exposition Building—San Francisco. Architect G. F. Freeman of London has completed plans for the Canadian Building at the Exposition. It will cost \$300,000 and will be the largest exposition building ever erected by Canada.

Exposition Building—San Francisco. Architect A. F. Heide, 46 Kearny Street, has completed preliminary plans for the Washington State Building approved by the Panama-Pacific Commission for the State of Washington, at a cost of \$65,000.

School—San Francisco. Architects Shea & Lofquist, Bankers' Investment Building, have plans under way for a three-story reinforced concrete school building, which is to be erected for St. Paul's Church on their property at the corner of 29th and Church Streets. The structure will cost \$70,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Ward & Blohme, Alaska-Commercial Building, have prepared preliminary plans for a high class apartment house to be erected in the Nob Hill District. It is to be a Class A construction and will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

Exposition Building—San Francisco. Architect Alfred I. Coffey, Humboldt Bank Building, has prepared preliminary plans for an oriental exhibit which is to be erected at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. It will cost \$50,000.

School—El Centro. Architect Fred T. Harris, Holt Building, El Centro, has completed plans for the construction of a one-story and basement brick School Building to be erected at this place at a cost of \$30,000.

Church—Fresno. Architects Swartz, Hotchkins & Swartz of Fresno have associated with Flanders & Flanders in designing the First Christian Church of Fresno, which is to cost \$75,000.

Infirmiry—Alameda. Architect Charles Peter Weeks, Mutual Bank Building, is making every possible effort to complete plans and specifications for the proposed Alameda County Infirmiry. This big institution will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Store and Apartment House—San Francisco. Architect J. R. Miller, Lick Building, is preparing working drawings for a large Class C store and apartment house which will be erected on the property of the San Christina Investment Company, at the corner of Sixteenth and Howard Streets.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architect Mathew O'Brien, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a three-story and basement apartment house to be erected at the corner of Devisadero and Duboce Streets. The building will be of reinforced concrete and will cost \$60,000.

Apartment House—San Francisco. Architects Rousseau & Rousseau, Monadnock Building, have prepared plans for a four-story and basement reinforced concrete apartment house to be erected on the south side of Post Street, west of Larkin, and to cost \$32,750.

Church—San Francisco. Architects Shea & Lofquist, Bankers' Investment Building, are completing working drawings for a reinforced concrete church to be erected at the corner of Geary and Eighth Avenue, for the Star of the Sea Church. The building will cost \$50,000.

Residence—San Francisco. Architect Frederick H. Meyer, Bankers Investment Building, is preparing working drawings for the erection of a three-story and basement Class A construction residence for I. W. Hellman, Jr., to be erected on the corner of Broadway and Broderick Street, and to cost \$150,000.

School—Glendora. Architect Norman F. Marsh, Broadway Central Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for the construction of a one and two-story brick school to cost \$65,000.

City Hall—San Mateo. Architect Havens & Toepke, 46 Kearny Street, San Francisco, have completed plans for the construction of a two-story and basement reinforced concrete City Hall to be erected here, and to cost \$40,000.

High School—Inglewood. Architect Norman F. Marsh, 214 Broadway Central Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for a \$150,000 brick high school at Inglewood, Cal.

High School—Venice. Architects C. H. Russell Co., 500 Union League Building, Los Angeles, have completed plans for the erection of a polytechnic high school building at Venice to cost \$150,000.

Hotel—La Canada. Architects Eisen & Son, Wilcox Building, have prepared plans for a large tourist hotel to be erected at La Canada and to cost \$200,000.

School—Morningside. Architect A. C. Martin of Los Angeles will prepare plans for the erection of a grammar school building at Morningside, estimated cost of which is \$35,000.

Hotel Addition—Pasadena. Architects Greene & Greene, 215 Boston Building, are preparing sketches for an additional building to be erected on the grounds of the Vista del Arroyo family hotel.

Hotel—Los Angeles. Architect W. J. Saunders, 802 International Bank Building, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a nine-story and basement Class A hotel building, to be erected on the south side of Sixth Street, west of Olive, and to cost from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

Chapel and Manse—Architect Joseph Bell DeRemer, 624 Title Insurance Building, has working plans for the chapel and manse to be erected at Wilshire Boulevard and Western Avenue, for the Wilshire Presbyterian church under way.

Residence—The Milwaukee Building Co., Wright & Callender Building, is preparing plans and will build a two-story and attic residence for John F. Powers, in Windsor Square, to cost \$50,000.

Hotel and Theater Building—Los Angeles. Preliminary sketches are being prepared by Blanchard, Greene & Tifal for the erection of a three-story hotel and theater building on the Palomares Hotel site at Pomona, to cost \$150,000.

Hotel—Los Angeles. Chas. Gordon, L. A. Investment Building, has prepared plans for the twelve-story reinforced concrete hotel building to be erected on Spring Street between First and Second Streets, and will cost \$300,000.

Office Building—Los Angeles. Preliminary plans for the twelve-story and basement steel frame bank and office building to be erected at the corner of Spring and Fifth Streets, for the Commercial Fire-Proof Building Company, have been prepared by architects Parkinson & Bergstrom.

Apartments—Los Angeles. Architect Leonard L. Jones, 236 I. W. Hellman Building, is preparing plans for a four-story and basement Class C brick apartment house, to be erected on Fremont Avenue between Third and Fourth Streets, for Chas. W. Howard, and to cost \$40,000.

OREGON

Hospital—Portland. Architects Tourtelotte & Hummel, Rothchild Building, have prepared plans for the construction of the Emanuel Lutheran Hospital which is to be erected at Commercial, Graham and Forty-fifth Streets, and will cost \$45,000.

Apartment—Portland. Architects Claussen & Claussen, Macleay Building, have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a large apartment house to be erected at Fifteenth and Lowndale Streets, for Mrs. C. Brown.

Church—La Grande, Ore. Architects Houghtaling & Dougan have been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a large church and parish house for the Church of Our Lady of the Valley at La Grande, Ore., of which Rev. Father P. J. Driscoll has charge.

Hotel Addition—Pendleton. Architects Tourtelotte & Hummel, Rothchild Building, Portland, have completed plans for work on a brick and steel hotel addition to cost \$140,000.

Church—Portland. Architect Geo. Foote Dunham, Lumbermen's Building, Portland, is completing plans for work on the church to be erected at the corner of East Sixth Street and Holaday Avenue, for the First Christian Science Church of Portland.

School—The Dalles, Ore. Architect C. K. Crandall, The Dalles, has been commissioned to prepare plans for the erection of a two-story and basement brick and concrete school structure to cost \$100,000.

Hospital—Roseburg. Plans for the new county infirmiry to be erected on the land acquired by the County from the County fair grounds have been prepared by Architect F. C. Flagler.

Hotel—Sutherlin. Architect Earl A. Roberts, Selling Building, Portland, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick hotel for F. B. Waite, at the cost of \$30,000.

School—Corvallis. Architects Doyle & Patterson, Worcester Building, Portland, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story and basement brick or reinforced concrete for the City of Corvallis at a cost of \$60,000.

Bath House—Seaside. Architects Doyle & Patterson, Worcester Building, have prepared plans for a one-story reinforced concrete Bath House for Mr. J. E. Oates at a cost of \$25,000.

Public Building—Eugene. W. C. Knighton, state architect of Oregon, is making plans for the administration building for Oregon State University at Eugene, the cost of the building to be about \$100,000. Lawrence and Holford, architects, Portland, have been engaged to draw plans and sketches and lay out campus grounds for the institution.

Lodge—Pendleton. Preliminary plans have been prepared by Tourtelotte & Hummel, architects, Rothchild Building, Portland, for the construction of a two-story addition to the Elks' lodge at the cost of \$35,000.

Apartment—Portland. Architects Goodrich & Goodrich, Abington Building, Portland, have prepared plans for a two-story and basement frame apartment house to be erected on the East Side at a cost of \$15,000.

Convent—Portland. Architect Jacob Javoberger, Board of Trade Building, Portland, has completed plans for a three-story and basement concrete and hollow tile construction Convent for the Sisters of the Holy Child at Portland at a cost of \$20,000.

WASHINGTON

Hospital—Lakeview. Architects Sundberg & Mahon, Tacoma, have completed plans for a two-story and basement hollow tile construction Hospital for Pierce County, at a cost of \$30,000.

Hotel—Seattle. Architect William Kingsley, Empire Building, Seattle, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a twelve-story and basement hotel, Class A construction, to cost \$1,000,000.

Apartment—Seattle. Architect W. H. Milner, Arcade Building, is preparing preliminary sketches for a four-story and basement brick apartment house on Marion Street and Summit, for F. F. Adams, at a cost of \$45,000.

Cannery—Vancouver. A. M. Baker, Architect, was appointed to draw up plans and specifications for a new cannery to be located near the Union Depot on Hill Street, between Ninth and Tenth, for the Clarke County Growers' Association.

Theater—Tacoma. Architect Max Umbrecht, Seattle, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-story and basement steel and reinforced concrete Theater for Eugene Levy, Seattle, at a cost of \$100,000.

Institutional Building—Medical Lake. Architect Julius Zittle, Jamieson Building, Spokane, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a one and two-story brick and concrete institution for the Feeble Minded.

Bank—Oroville. Architect A. Harlan Thomas, Arcade Building, Seattle, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement brick and concrete bank building for the First National Bank of Oroville. It will cost \$15,000.

Fire Station and Jail—Seattle. Architect D. R. Huntington, Seattle, has completed preliminary plans for a three-story and basement reinforced concrete fire station and and jail for the City of Seattle at a cost of \$100,000.

Hotel—Seattle. Architect John Graham, Lyon Building, Seattle, has completed plans for a six-story and basement brick and steel hotel for P. J. Murphy, to be erected at the corner of Sixth and Jackson Streets; to cost \$60,000.

Apartment House—Seattle. Architect F. H. Blohme, New York Building, Seattle, has completed plans for a three-story and basement brick apartment house for Frank Logan at a cost of \$25,000.

Summer Resort—Walla Walla. The capitalists of this place are planning the construction of a \$100,000 summer resort at The Meadows in the Blue Mountain. A hotel and a number of bungalows will be built.

Store Building—Seattle. Architect Chas. H. Bebb, Denny Building, is completing plans for the construction of a two-story and basement brick store building for the Horton Estate in Georgetown at a cost of about \$30,000.

Apartment—Tacoma. Architects Heath & Gove are preparing plans for a large apartment building to be erected for the Anscnia Realty Co. The cost is placed at \$135,000.

State Fair Building—Salem. The State Board has approved the plans of W. C. Knighton, state architect, for a pavilion to be erected on the State Fair Grounds at a cost of \$60,000.

COLORADO

Hotel—Sterling. Plans for the erection of a model hotel building is being completed. Estimated cost of construction \$100,000.

Theater—Grand Junction. Announcement has been made of the incorporation of the Center Building Development Co., which will erect \$50,000 opera house.

Postoffice—Grand Junction. All bids for the \$100,000 postoffice building have been rejected by the supervising architect of the Treasury Department of Washington. New bids will be called for.

Laundry—Denver. Architects Marean & Norton have been commissioned to draw plans for a \$20,000 laundry for the Western Columbia Laundry Co.

Lodge—Pueblo. The alteration of the Masonic Temple is estimated at \$15,000 and the architect states the work will be begun immediately.

Theater—Grand Junction. Report is in circulation apparently with good foundation that there is to be a \$50,000 new Majestic Theater erected at Grand Junction.

Residence—La Junta. Architect Dubre has completed plans for \$15,000 in improvements for the Cudahy estate. It will be a nine-room house, sixteen-room bunkhouse, and other buildings.

UTAH

Apartment—Salt Lake City. Work has been started on the \$42,000 Midgley Apartment on Temple Street. Architect B. O. Macklenberg is the architect superintending construction.

Factory—Salt Lake City. Architect W. H. Leppner is preparing plans for a manufacturing plant to be erected on State Street for the Wasatch Motor Mfg. Co.

Lodge—Salt Lake City. New lodge building for the Salt Lake Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles has taken form and the committee in charge will have preliminary plans prepared.

Hospital—Salt Lake City. Architect B. O. Macklenberg has completed plans for a \$200,000 addition to the Holy Cross Hospital.

School—Garfield. Plans drawn by E. E. Bjorling of Salt Lake for a \$30,000 school house has been accepted by the board. Bids will be called for shortly.

MISCELLANEOUS

School Buildings—Bishop, Texas. Architect W. J. Ehlers of Bishop is preparing plans for four school buildings to be erected at Bishop. Professor Giesecke of the University of Texas assisting. The main or high school is to be three stories high and to cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000, and the others will be one-story brick buildings.

Opera House—Glenns Ferry, Ida. Plans for the construction of an opera house to be built by D. W. Gorby have been completed by Architects Tourtellotte & Hummell, Boise. Building to be of brick.

Business Block—Cody, Wyo. Architect Curtis C. Oeme of Billings, Mont., is preparing plans for the erection of a new business block for the Cody Trading Co., to be concrete and brick construction and to cost \$20,000.

Opera House—Lewistown, Mont. An opera house to cost \$100,000 and which will have a seating capacity of 700 is to be built here in the spring by allied interest of the Bank of Fergus County.

Hall—Nogales, Ariz. Architect Henry O. Jaasted of Tucson, Ariz., is preparing plans for the erection of a town hall at this place. Building to be two stories high and to cost \$20,000.

Hotel—Miami, Ariz. Architect Carl Haggstrom is preparing plans for Mrs. Mary Dow for the erection of a modern hotel building of reinforced concrete.

School Building—New Plymouth, Ida. School Board has proposition under consideration of asking the voters of the school district for bonds for the building of a new school building.

Garage—Idaho Falls, Ida. Architect Dave Dowd has prepared plans for the big new garage building which will be built of white sand brick and stone and will cost \$40,000.

Depot—Pocatello, Ida. George H. Smith of Salt Lake City, attorney for the O. S. L., has announced that directors of that road have voted \$200,000 for the erection of a three-story depot at this place, work to commence in May.

Hospital—Silver City, N. M. Plans have been prepared for the erection of the Grant County Charity Hospital building by Architects Trost & Trost. Structure will cost \$15,000.

Apartment House—Livingston, Mont. Plans have been completed by Willison & Fallis, architects, Ideal Building, for a three-story apartment house to be built on Lincoln Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, to cost \$60,000.

Federal Building—Santa Fe, N. M. Inspector John H. Fleming will locate a site for the erection of a new Federal Building at this place to cost \$295,000.

High School—Rock Springs, Wyo. Plans have been submitted by Architect D. D. Spani of this city for the erection of the proposed new high school building to be erected this spring. When completed to cost \$50,000.

Bank Building—Great Falls, Mont. Architect Henry Hall Johnson, Henry Building, Seattle, has completed plans for a five-story and basement bank and office building, steel frame, reinforced concrete, Class A construction, to cost \$250,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Office Building—Vancouver. Architect A. A. Cox has prepared plans for the construction of a ten-story office building to be erected by Weiler Bros.

Lodge Hall—Vancouver. Architect Emil Guenther, Northwest Trust Building, has been commissioned by the building committee of the Fraternal Order of Eagles to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of their proposed lodge hall and building on Homer Street, between Dunsmuir and Pender. The building will be three stories and basement, of brick construction.

Drill Hall—Vancouver. Architects Perry & Fowler have completed plans for the construction of the proposed Grandview Drill Hall to cost \$350,000.

Church Buildings—Vancouver. Architects Sharpe & Thompson, London Building, are now working out detail plans and drawings for the erection of denominational theological college buildings to be erected in conjunction with and on the sites embraced by the proposed University of British Columbia at Point Grey. It is estimated that the cost will be \$4,000,000 in the aggregate.

Church—Victoria. Plans are being prepared by Architect Jesse M. Warren for the proposed new edifice for the First Baptist Church, to cost \$100,000.

Schools—Victoria. The School Board have accepted the plans of Architects Spurgin & Wilkins for the proposed new Hollywood schools to cost \$50,000.

Postoffice—Calgary, Alberta. Plans have been prepared and construction will begin in the spring for the construction of a new postoffice at Calgary, the estimated cost of which is \$2,000,000.

School—Burnaby, Canada. Architect J. H. Bowman, Yorkshire Building, states that work will probably be undertaken on Burnaby's proposed eight-room concrete school building, to cost about \$80,000.

Hotel Addition—Juneau, Alaska. Architect Julian Everett, Walker Building, Seattle, has completed plans for the construction of a two-story reinforced concrete \$15,000 addition to the Juneau Hotel, Juneau, Alaska.

School—Medicine Hat, Alberta. Plans are being prepared by Architects McCoy, Levine & Schupert of Medicine Hat for a brick and stone high school building to cost \$300,000.

Public Building—Greenwood. \$42,900 has been appropriated for the construction of the Greenwood, B. C., Federal Public Building, and work will commence in the spring.

Church—Port Coquitlam, Can. Plans have been completed by Architects Perry & Fowler, Pacific Building, for the erection of a frame church at Port Coquitlam for the Episcopal Church to be known as St. Catherine's.

Theater—Edmonton, Alberta. Architects Anderson Bros. are preparing plans for a steel and concrete building to be built at Edmonton, and to cost \$25,000, for Mr. Geo. Brown, president of the Empire Hotel Co. The same owner will make additions to the Empire Hotel to cost \$100,000.

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SPECIFICATION FORM.

TIN ROOFING WORK.

All tin used on this building shall be N. & G. Taylor Co.'s "TARGET-AND-ARROW" brand. No substitute for this brand will be allowed. Use IC thickness for the roof proper, decks, etc., and IX thickness for valleys, gutters and spouts, as required by design. One coat of red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil, shall be applied to the under side of the tin before laying.

For flat-seam roofing, edges of sheets to be turned one-half inch; all seams to be locked together and well soaked with solder. Sheets to be fastened to the sheathing-boards by cleats spaced eight inches apart, cleats locked into the seams and fastened to the roof with two one-inch barbed wire nails; no nails to be driven through the sheets.

For standing-seam roofing, sheets to be put together in long lengths in the shop, cross seams to be locked together and well soaked with solder; sheets to be made up the narrow way in the rolls and fastened to the sheathing-boards by cleats spaced one foot apart.

Valleys and gutters to be formed with flat seams well soldered; sheets to be laid the narrow way.

Flashings to be let into the joints of the brick or stone-work, and cemented. If counterflashings are used, the lower edge of the counter-part shall be kept at least three inches above the roof.

Solder to be of the best grade, bearing the manufacturer's name, and guaranteed one-half tin and one-half lead—new metals. Use rosin only as a flux.

CAUTION: No unnecessary walking over the tin roof or using same for storage of material shall be allowed. In walking on the tin care must be taken not to damage the paint nor break the coating of the tin. Rubber-soled shoes or overshoes should be worn by the men on the roof.

PAINTING TIN WORK: All painting of the tin work to be done by the roofer, using red lead, iron oxide, metallic brown or Venetian red paint, with pure linseed oil—no patent dryer or turpentine to be used.

All paints to be applied with a hand-brush and well rubbed on. Tin to be painted immediately after laying. A second coat shall be applied in a similar manner, two weeks later.

No deviation from these specifications shall be made unless authority is given in writing by the architect. Only a first-class roof will be accepted.

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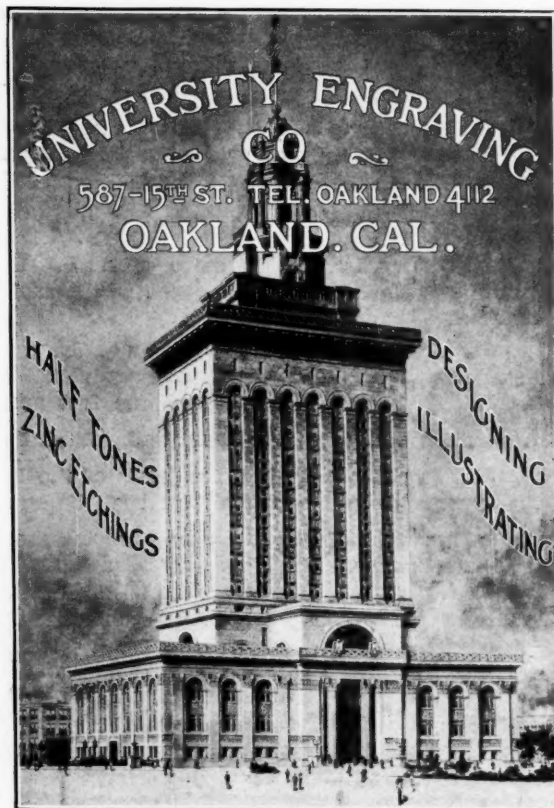
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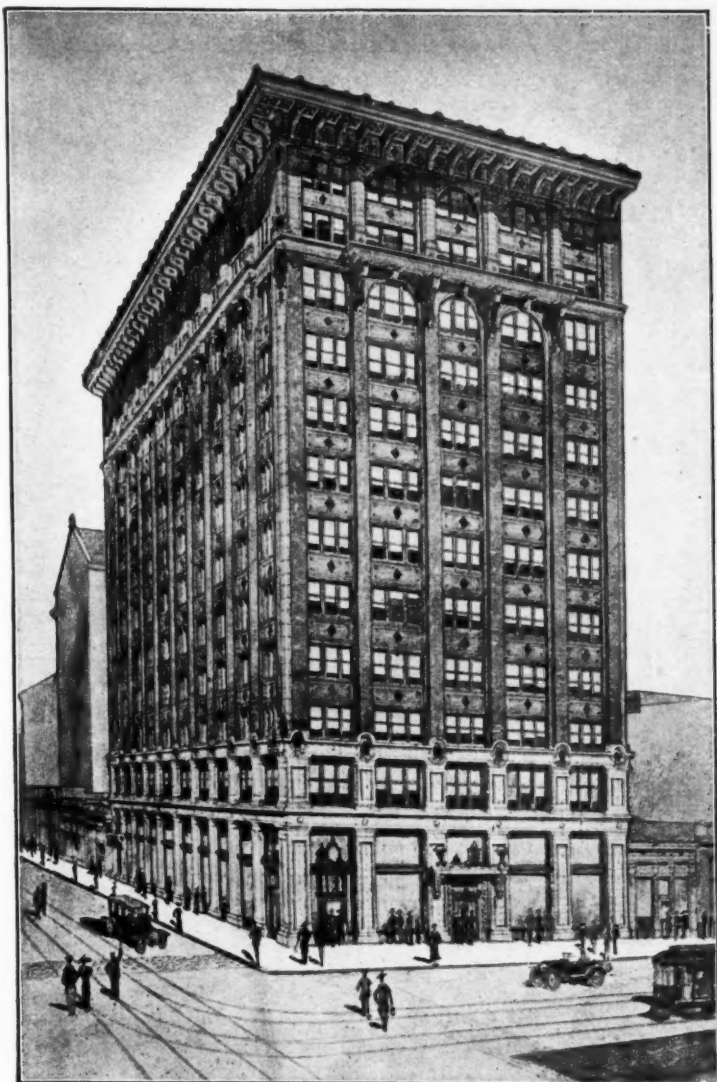
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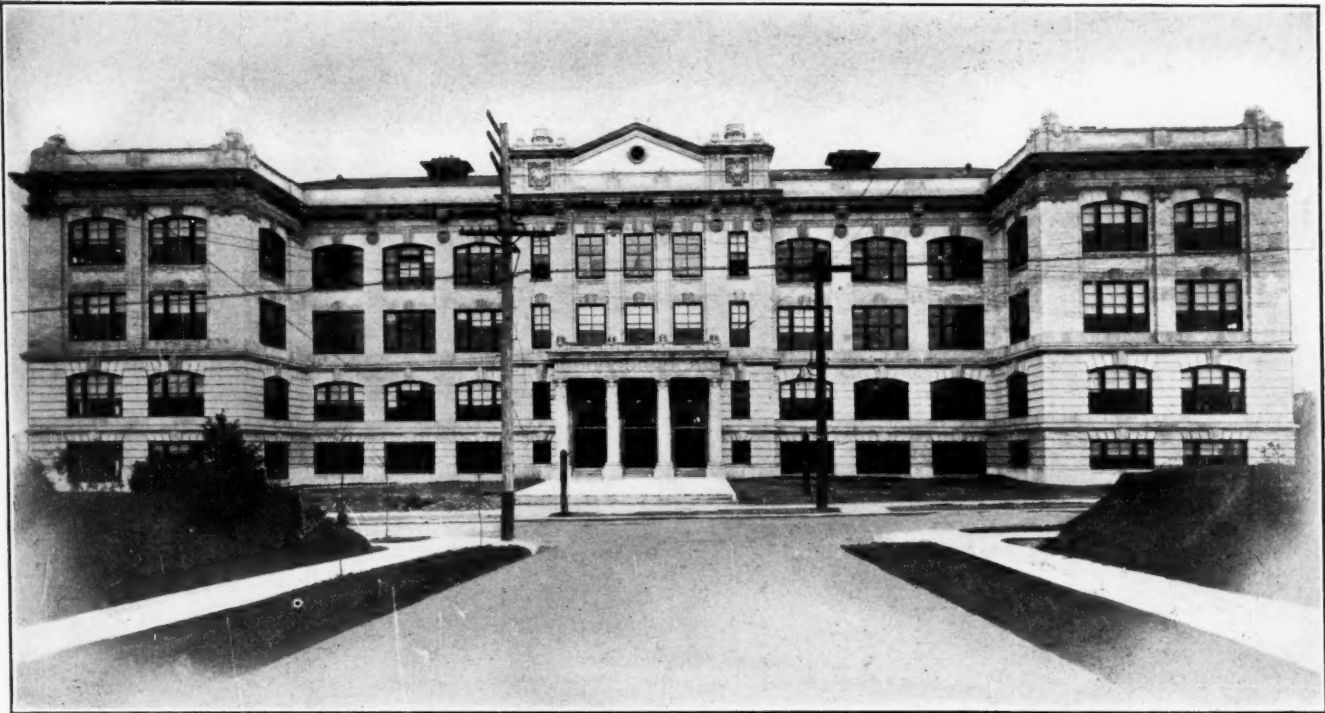
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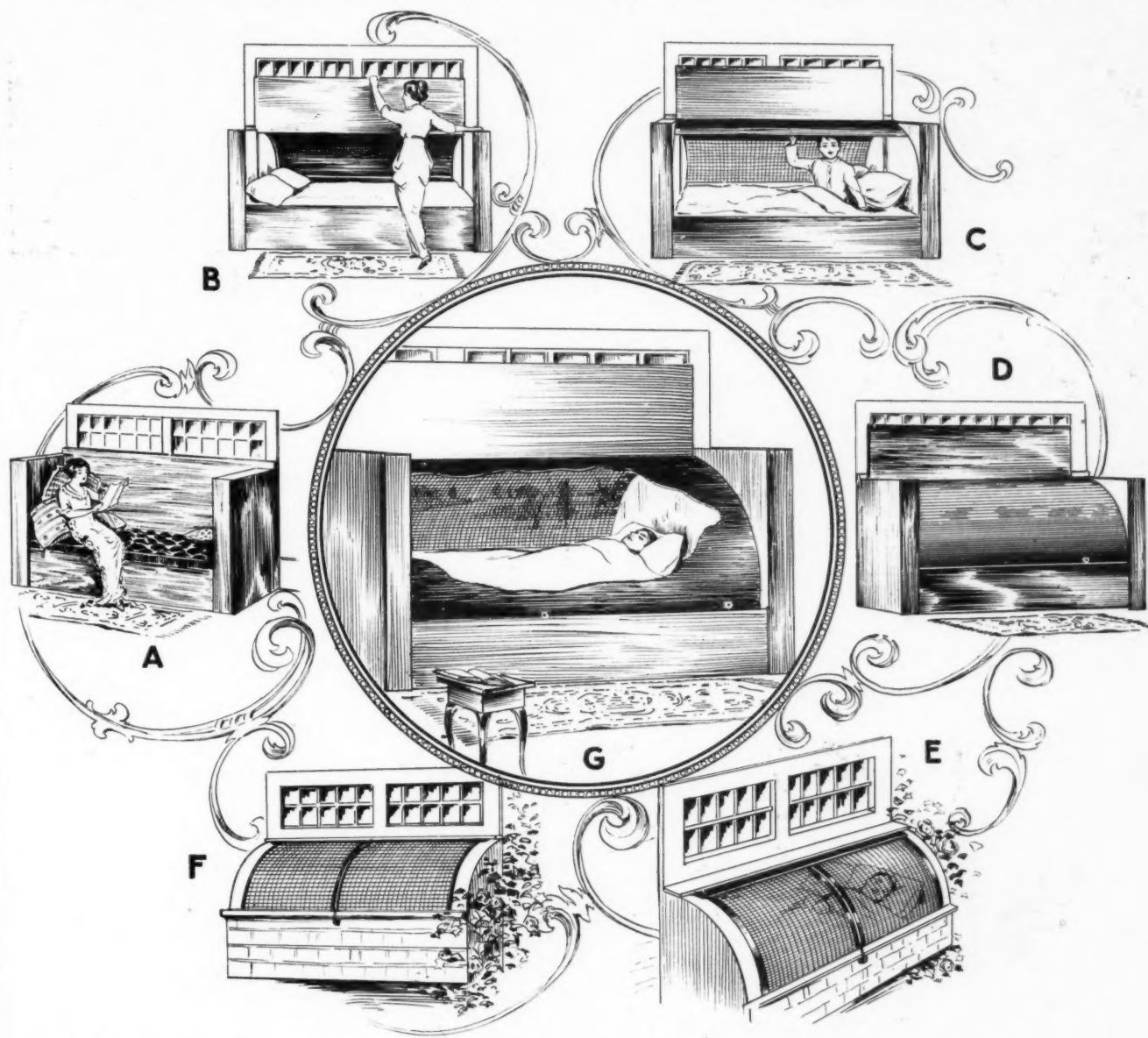
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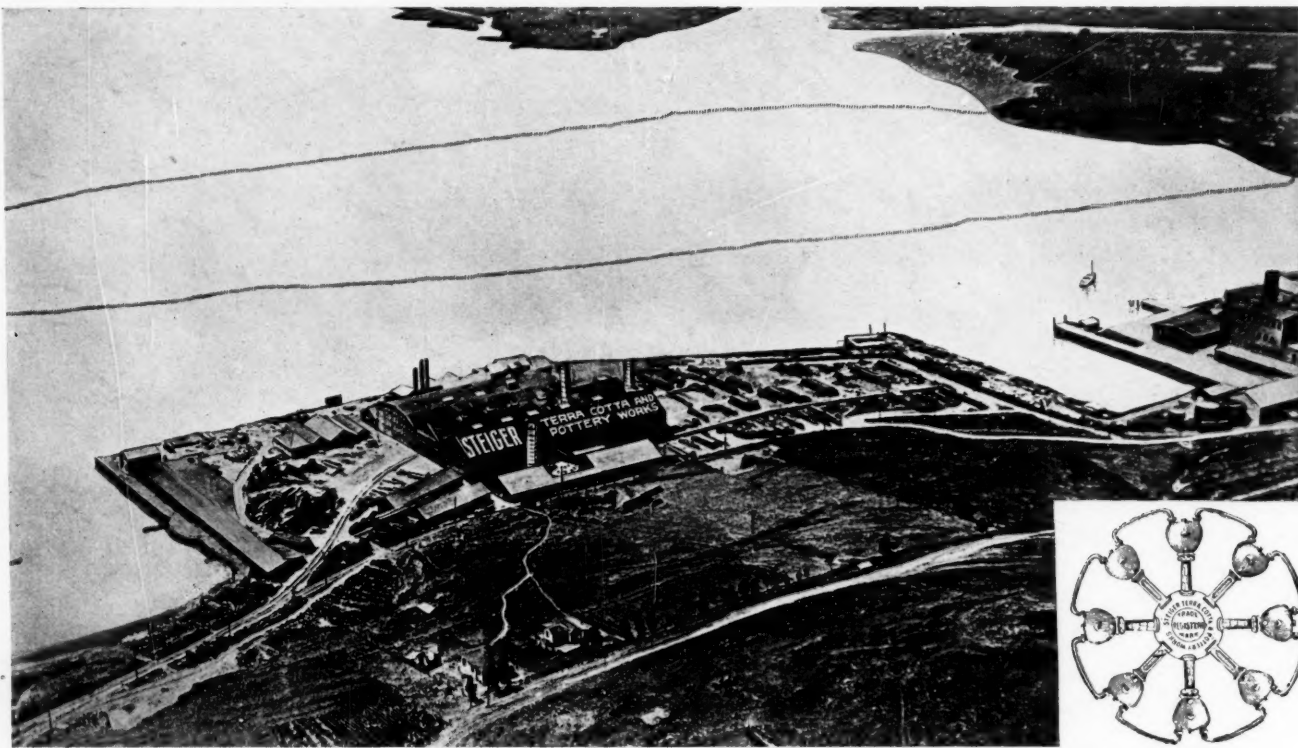
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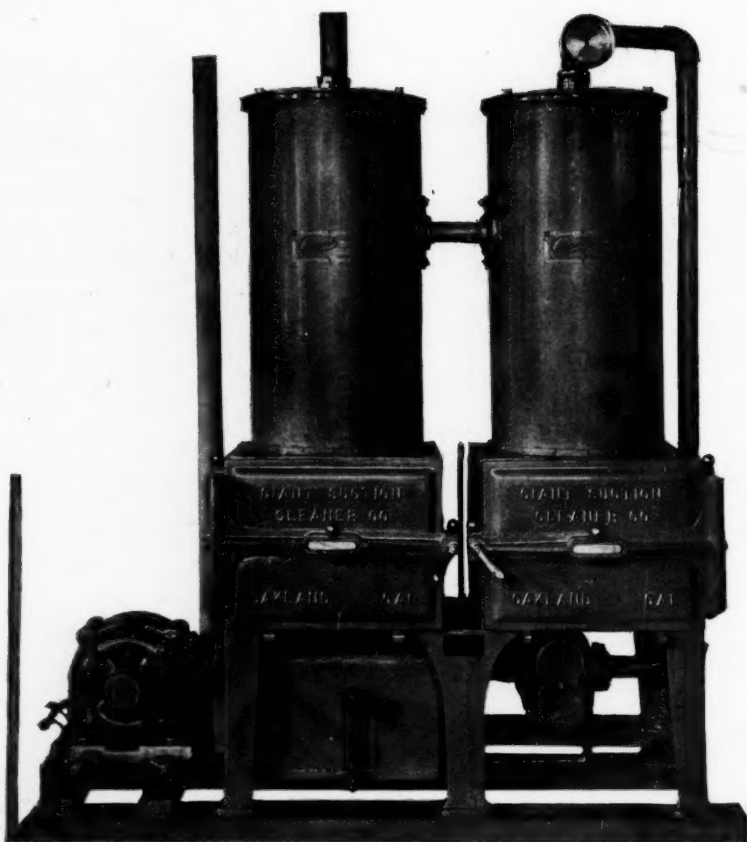
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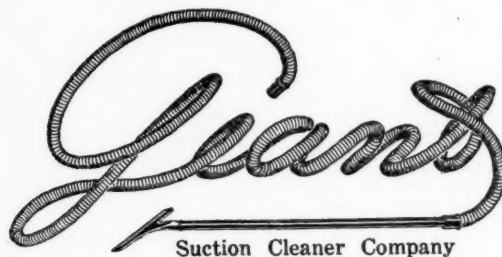
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